

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 548.—Vol. XXI.

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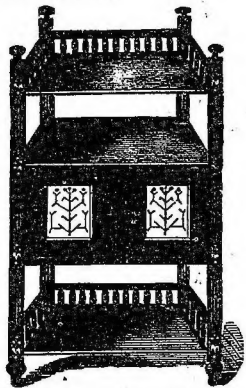
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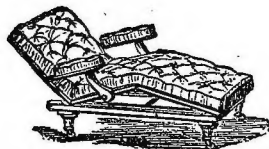
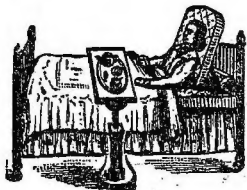
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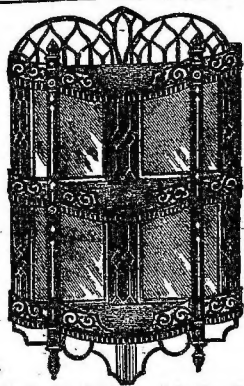
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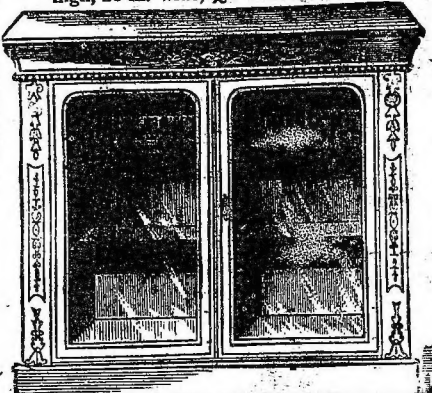
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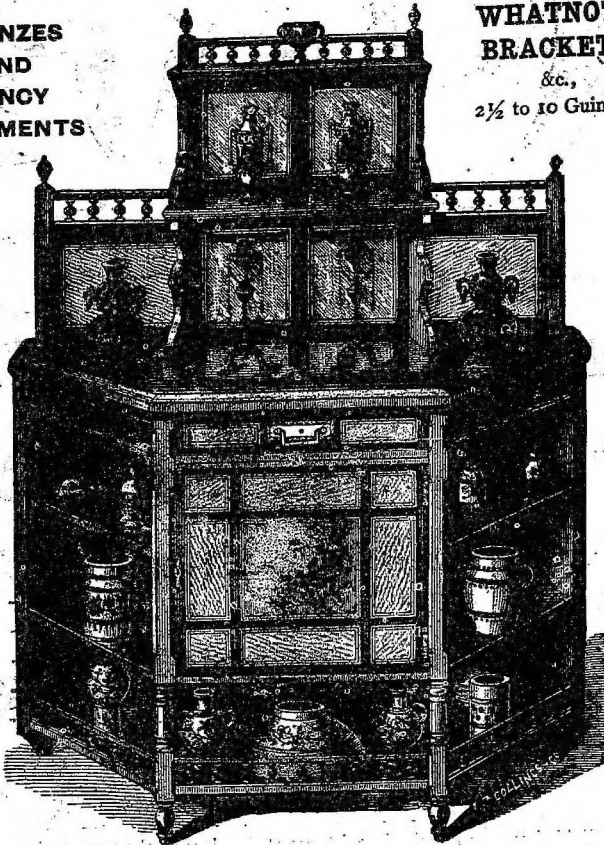
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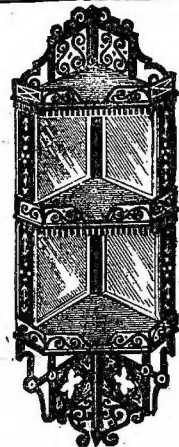


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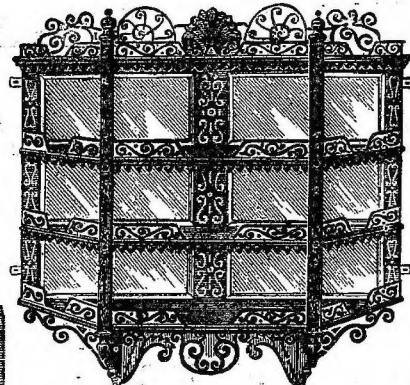
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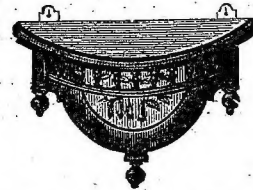
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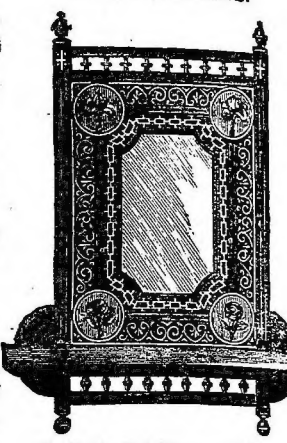
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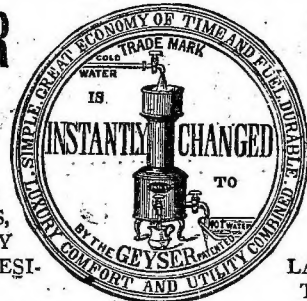
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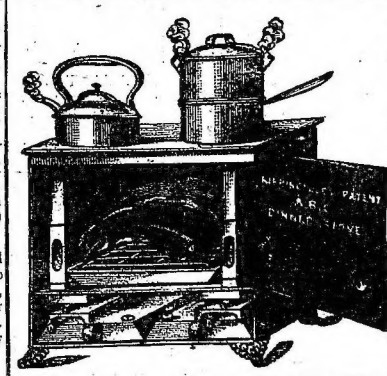


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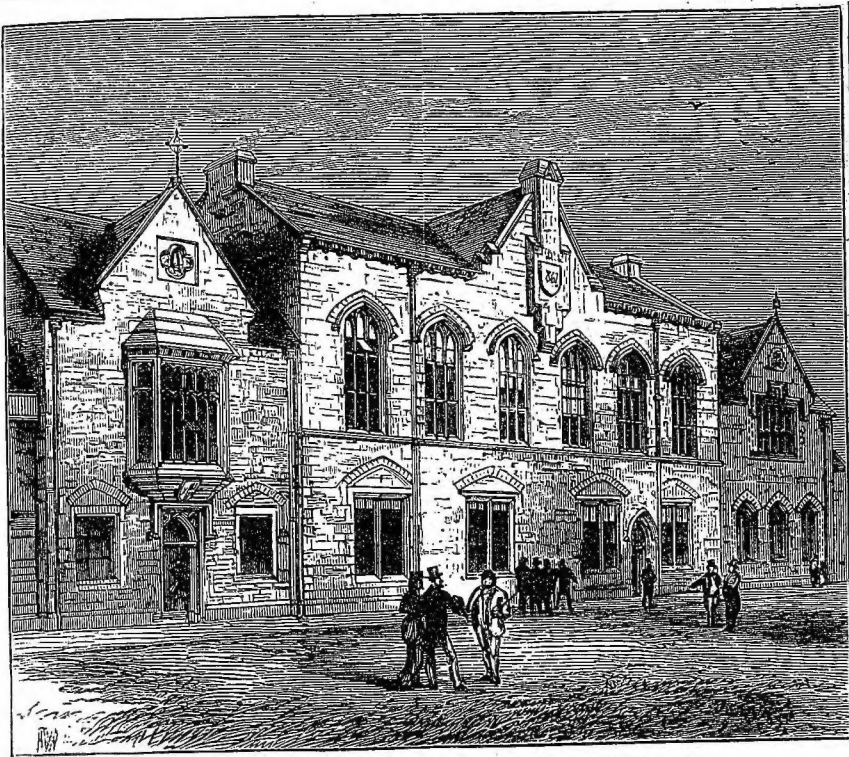
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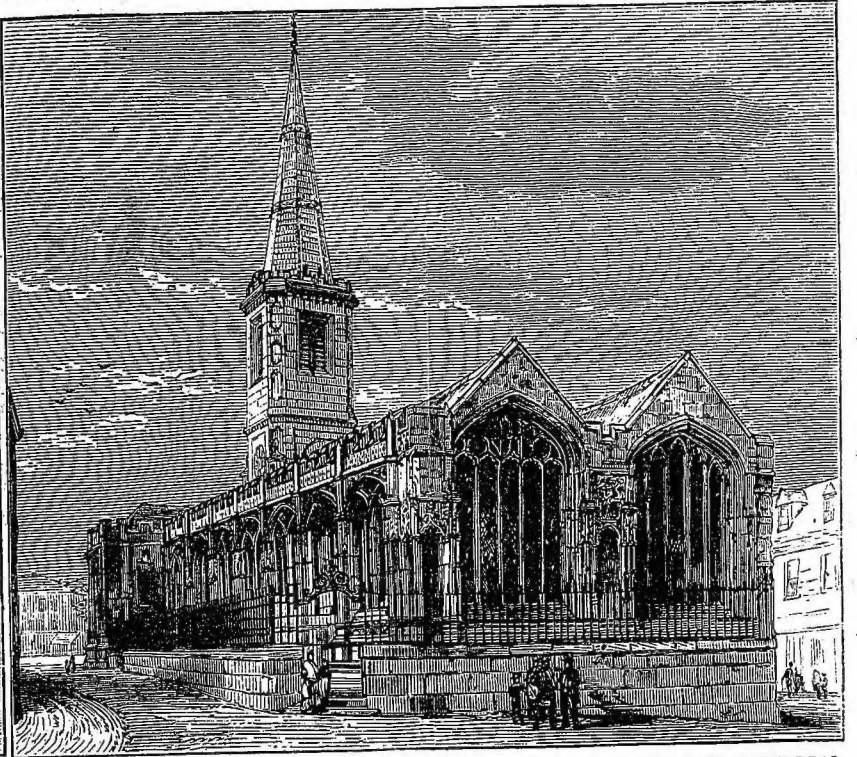
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SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880

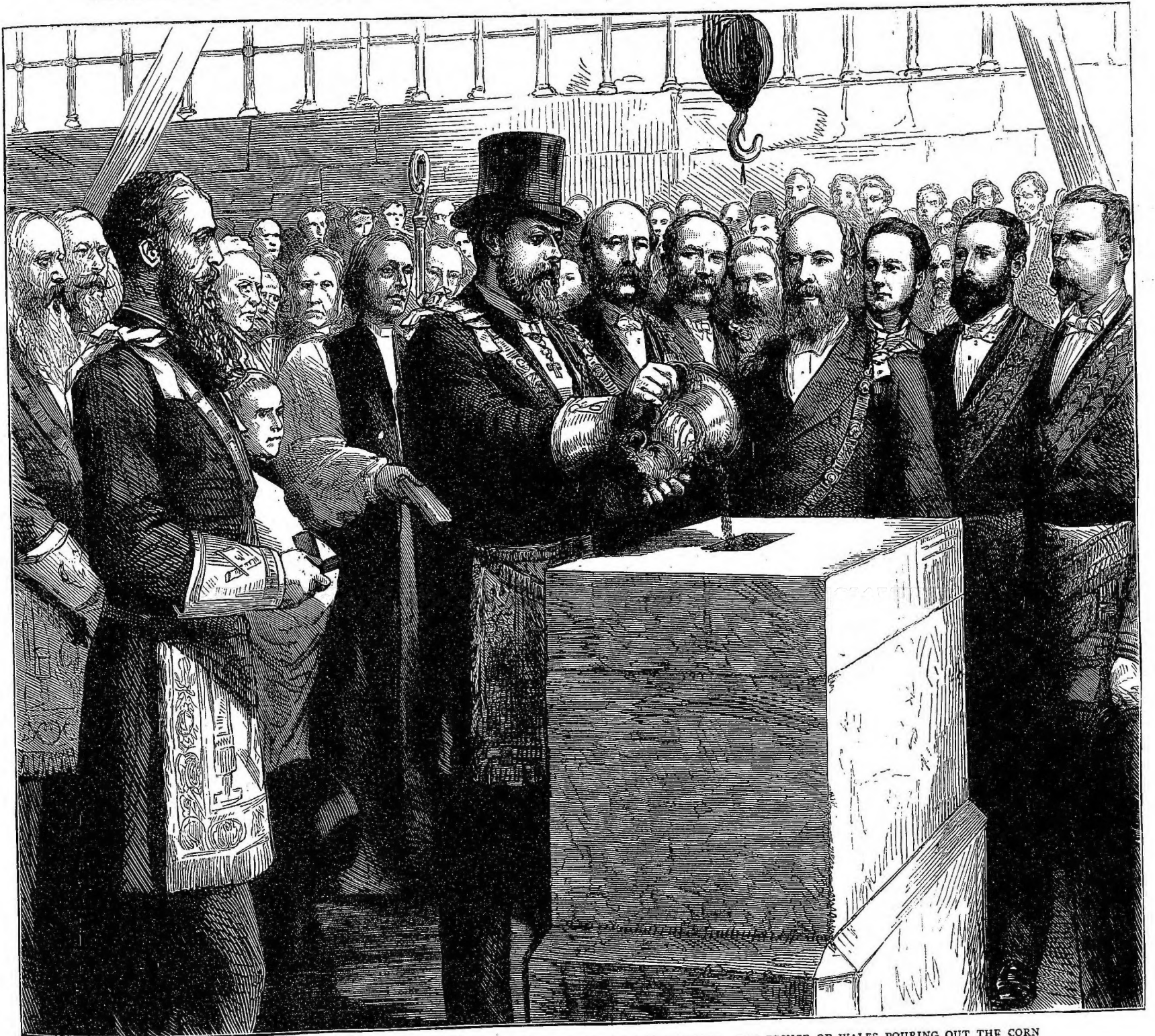
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THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT TRURO

Topics of the Week

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH.—This question has entered into a new phase since we commented on it three weeks ago. The point at that time was whether Mr. Bradlaugh would be allowed to make an affirmation in lieu of the customary Oath which he declared his conscience forbade him to take. Since then, finding that there was no affirmation available which would suit his peculiar views, unless a special Act of Parliament was passed for the purpose, Mr. Bradlaugh consented to take the Oath. Thereupon it might have been supposed that all difficulties were over, and that Northampton would at last get her troublesome vessel into Westminster Harbour. But a fresh obstacle appeared of Mr. Bradlaugh's own devising, though it must be admitted that he was justified in openly expressing his sentiments. He publicly announced that, though willing to take the Oath, he regarded it as a meaningless form. This stirred up a veritable hornet's nest. Heated debates took place in the House. Can we permit a man who has been chosen a member of this honourable House, it was said, to profane a solemn ceremony which he openly despises? Perceiving that the question involved nice points of law, Mr. Gladstone judiciously proposed that it should be referred to a Select Committee. This was the strict point at issue, whether there should be a Committee or not. Honourable members, however, disdained to confine themselves to this narrow tract. With magnificent irrelevance they ranged over the whole field of debate, most of them bent on thrusting their weapons into the monster whose sayings and doings had provoked all this turmoil. Mr. Bradlaugh occupies somewhat the same position in the nineteenth century which Tom Paine did in the eighteenth. His views are certainly more advanced, for Paine's doctrines, shocking as they seemed to our forefathers, do not differ greatly from those held in modern days by one or more Church dignitaries. But while Agnosticism may be lispd in drawing-rooms without exciting the wrath of Society, especially if the lisper goes to church on Sundays, Society does not approve of coarse and vulgar plain speaking on these subjects. Owing to the zeal of his enemies Mr. Bradlaugh has achieved an enormous notoriety. His writings have been quoted in the House, his books have been hurled on to that historic floor with gestures of disgust. No doubt this is "a kind of fame which marvellously resembles infamy," but we imagine that Mr. Bradlaugh relishes it. It is a great pity that the opportunity of attaining to such distinction was ever given him. We adhere to our former opinion. When the House of Commons was thrown open to Roman Catholics, Jews, and Quakers, it was tacitly implied that for the future a legislator's religious belief was a matter for his own conscience alone. If the Oath was distasteful to Mr. Bradlaugh an affirmation should have been prepared without delay to meet his case. His entry into the House would then have been an insignificant affair, whereas now he will pose as the victim of religious intolerance.

MR. GOSCHEN'S MISSION.—The despatch of Mr. Goschen to Constantinople is generally regarded as an event of first-rate importance, and Liberals are already congratulating themselves on the splendid results to which it is sure to lead. It may be admitted that Mr. Goschen himself and the Government he represents are dominated by the most benevolent motives, but it is rather too early to express confidence in the success of their policy. If all that is wanted is to secure from the Great Powers a fresh protest against tyranny, no particular difficulty will be experienced. At all times the European Governments have shown the utmost alacrity in offering good advice to the Porte, and they can have no objection to renew their excellent counsels at the present crisis. But advice, unless accompanied by action, has never had much effect in Constantinople, and it is when the question of "pressure" comes to the front that Mr. Goschen's real task will begin. Even if the Powers agree to appeal to force, is it quite certain that Turkey will become alarmed and yield? She might, perhaps, do so if she were convinced that the European concert was a reality; but it has to be proved that she believes this even after Mr. Gladstone's declarations. Hitherto she has felt certain that the Eastern Question implies a violent conflict of interests, and should she continue to take this view the world can have no assurance that she will tamely submit even to a Conference which threatens an appeal to force. Were armed intervention actually undertaken, the most optimistic politicians must see that there would be immediate danger of complications quite as serious as those with which the Tory Government had to deal. Altogether, the situation is anything but cheerful, and it would be best for Englishmen not to holla until they are much more nearly out of the wood.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONFEDERATION.—We always strenuously opposed the Zulu War, and yet we think we may without inconsistency applaud the resolution of the Government to keep Sir Bartle Frere at the Cape, a decision which has not unnaturally aroused the wrath of a good many Liberals, and which, as we have remarked elsewhere, shows that the Government have not adhered to the opinions which they expressed so strenuously when in Opposition. Our reason is that the momentous events of the last

two years have completely altered the political situation in South Africa. Justly or unjustly, the military monarchy of Zululand has fallen. Does any man of European blood wish to restore it, or, if he did so wish, could he restore it? Again, are there many men, versed in South African affairs (some of the Dutch Afrianders necessarily excepted), who, though they may think the annexation of the Transvaal was rash and premature, would now advise its reinstatement as an independent Republic? These facts being admitted, it is plain that South Africa has entered on a new phase. We in England are weary of these Cape Wars, we hate their cost, we hate the bloodshed and misery which they cause both to whites and blacks. We want to see these vast territories welded into one political whole, as the Canadian provinces have been united together, so that all native quarrels may be investigated by a central and capable authority, and the presence of British troops may gradually be rendered unnecessary. Confederation is always a ticklish business to manage, there are so many local jealousies to appease; but if there is any man whose influence is likely to bring it about, that man is Sir Bartle Frere. Therefore we say that the Government are right to retain him in his post. It seems greedy to be always wishing for fresh territory, but it would be a wise thing to buy Delagoa Bay from the Portuguese. A few years ago we might have had it for a song. The Transvaal would then have a seaboard and a harbour, and before long a railway would be made from Lourenço Marques (on Delagoa Bay) to Pretoria, and thence through the Diamond Fields into the Old Cape Colony. It would be well if more of the savings of our countrymen were invested in permanently useful enterprises of this sort (under proper guarantee) instead of being frittered away in the delusive schemes which year after year are puffed into existence by professional promoters.

"GREATER FREEDOM AND LESS RESPONSIBILITY."—Some of the Liberal leaders must be cordially wishing that it had been possible to obtain office without the use of extravagant language. Mr. Gladstone was the first to feel the disagreeable effects of the denunciations in which he freely indulged against every party and State which appeared to stand in his way. Nothing so humiliating as his apology to Austria has been imposed on any of his colleagues; but as a body they have all had their share in the same kind of experience. It is not their opponents but their warmest friends who condemn them most bitterly for the course on which they have resolved with respect to Sir Bartle Frere. Thoroughgoing Radicals are shocked by the contrast between the abuse heaped on this energetic official at the time of the Zulu War and the determination to retain him, at least for the present, at his post. And it is impossible not to admit that from their point of view the thoroughgoing Radicals are right. If Sir Bartle Frere acted so wickedly as all the Liberal leaders at the time maintained, he ought to have been discharged at the earliest possible opportunity, and he would have had no more reason to complain of his treatment than Lord Lytton or Sir Henry Layard. Another instance of equally glaring inconsistency has been presented in connection with the question of "the cat," which did such excellent service to the Liberal cause during the general election. Mr. Childers, it seems, does not see his way to the abolition of flogging—not, at any rate, until he has made "the most careful inquiries as to what punishment can be substituted for it." This is precisely what was said by the Tories, and what they were vehemently blamed for, not only in Parliament, but on hundreds of platforms. The moral is not a very recondite one, and will probably not be lost on the constituencies.

COFFEE MUSIC HALLS.—As most people are aware, the laws which regulate places of public entertainment are in a very anomalous condition. Some of these places are under the control of the Lord Chamberlain, while others are regulated by the magistrates. Again, it is difficult to understand why the theatres should be granted privileges which are denied to music halls. If the managers of the latter present any entertainment which can be construed into a stage play, they are speedily pounced down upon and fined. A stage play does not become more objectionable owing to the fact that the spectators are taking refreshment during its performance, yet this appears to the official mind to constitute the *differentia* between the two places of amusement. To turn to another point. It is a question whether music halls, which have become so popular during the last five-and-twenty years, have done harm or good. We are inclined to think that the mere provision of an entertainment of any kind tends to banish that *ennui* which is one of the chief sources of excessive drinking, and that therefore the tendency of the music halls has been to lessen drunkenness; but on the other hand, owing to the vulgar and inane character of many of the songs, they have greatly helped to develop that modern and exceedingly objectionable phenomenon, "Arry." Some people, however, maintain that the undeniable mischiefs of music halls are chiefly, if not entirely, due to the presence of the alcoholic element, the abundant consumption of which is certainly the *raison d'être* of some of the minor establishments. These good people have determined to put the question to a practical test. Coffee public-houses, they say, have succeeded, and evidently meet a popular want; why not coffee music halls? Not halls, be it understood, where there is a temperance lecture one evening and a concert the next; but a genuine music hall, open every

lawful night, with a regular music hall entertainment, the only difference being that all the drinks supplied will be non-alcoholic. We are inclined to think that there are a large number of would-be music-hall goers who will not feel this anti-alcoholism as any grievance. They will be glad to escape from that touting waiter, who is always coming round, and looking blackly at you if you don't want your glass filled. The experiment, we understand, will be shortly tried in a building of historic fame as a house of entertainment on "the Surrey side."

A REAL FEMININE GRIEVANCE.—Whatever may be thought of the sorrows of ladies who are not allowed to enter Parliament, or even to have a voice in the election of members, there can be no doubt as to the genuineness of the wrong inflicted on young women who have to stand all day behind shop counters. We are glad to see that the subject has once more been prominently brought forward in some of the daily journals. It is difficult to understand how even the crassest stupidity can insist on maintaining a grievance of this sort after it has been clearly pointed out. There can be no sort of reason why chairs should not be provided for shop assistants; and eminent doctors assert in the most decided terms that serious evils necessarily result from the existing practice. Indeed, one poor girl died the other day from an illness brought on by too much standing, and it is her sad fate which has once more called attention to the matter. The Secretary of the "Women's Protective and Provident League" advises that the young women should combine to force their employers to act more humanely; and if the counsels are practicable, we hope they will be adopted. But meanwhile why should not the public—and, above all, ladies—take the question in hand? It is certain that if a considerable number of ladies insisted on reform they could immediately put an end to the evil. All they have to do is to refuse to deal with tradesmen who do not show a little consideration for persons dependent on them. This argument would have more effect than any amount of writing; and we are convinced that it would be instantly applied by multitudes of kind-hearted people, if they would only reflect for a moment on the mischief which is now done, and for which there is absolutely no excuse.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—Naturally this is a subject which is to many people quite uninteresting, and which, therefore, is wont to be regarded as a perennial bore. It is only a small percentage of us who would like, if the law would permit, to marry the sisters of our deceased wives. But the comparative fewness of their numbers does not render the grievance any the less to those who have to endure it, although it undoubtedly helps to render the abrogation of the existing law the more difficult, since a change is never likely to be demanded by an irresistible popular cry. We need not here go over all the old familiar arguments. It is enough to observe that the prohibition, which originated from the circumstances of that much-wived monarch, King Henry VIII., only became legally binding some five-and-forty years ago, and that the Colonial Legislatures admit the legitimacy of children born of wife's-sister marriages. Hence, as the law now stands, a person may be of legitimate birth in Canada or Australia, and yet be a bastard in the United Kingdom. In numerous cases, especially among the poor, the wife's sister is the most suitable person to take care of the motherless children, and the person whom the widower, but for this prohibition, would naturally marry. The House of Commons has passed the Bill over and over again, but it has been wrecked in the House of Lords. As the mass of the public are not, and never can be, deeply interested in this measure, the Lords have hitherto rejected the Bill with impunity, while, during the present week it has been shelved in the Commons by ingeniously obstructive tactics. There are some people who like prohibitory laws just because they are prohibitory. Let these good folks agitate to substitute first cousins for deceased wives' sisters. On account of the health-prospects of their children there is really a good deal to be seriously alleged against the marriages of first cousins.

THE IRISH FRANCHISE.—It was inevitable that a Liberal Government should introduce a measure equalising the franchise in England and Ireland. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues must understand as well as the opponents of their Bill that the inequality is not in reality so great as it seems, and that under the new system a lower class of voters will be created in Ireland than any that exists in England. Still there is some apparent injustice in the existing arrangement, and it is probably expedient that even the show of a grievance should be removed. Englishmen, however, may easily overrate the importance of the step which is about to be taken. At the time of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church and the passing of the Irish Land Laws a good many of them were sanguine enough to believe that they were about to hear the last of serious discontent among their restless fellow-subjects. This illusion was quickly dispelled, and any hopes that may be built on the extension of the franchise will be at least as quickly destroyed. For there is no evidence that any section of the Irish peasantry care very much about the right of voting. What most of them want is not to send members to the Imperial Parliament, but to bring the Imperial Parliament to an ignominious end. Their demand is that Ireland should have a National Assembly of her own; and even that would not satisfy them unless it meant the

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THE ROYAL VISIT TO TRURO

It was in the double capacity of Duke of Cornwall and Grand Master of the English Freemasons that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new cathedral of Truro. The proceedings were conducted with magnificent pomp and splendour, and the day being gloriously fine, the tens of thousands of visitors who flocked into the town from near and far throughout the country were amply gratified with the spectacle afforded them, and the festivities in which they took part.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE TOWN

WERE of the most profuse and beautiful character, the entire line of route taken by the procession being edged on either side by banners, wreaths, mottoes, Venetian masts, and every conceivable kind of ornament and device in bunting, cloth, evergreens, and flowers. The special and more striking features, however, were the triumphal arches designed by Mr. Silvanus Trevail, architect, of Truro. Of these which are represented in our engravings, though all were elaborate and beautiful structures, the “Masonic” and the “Cornish” naturally attracted most attention. The first-named was nobly proportioned, and ornamented with various Masonic badges, the ordinary signs and working tools of the craft, and the mottoes, “Hail, Grand Master,” on the one side, and “Faith, Hope, and Charity” on the other, the centre being surmounted by a trophy of flags, while over the side columns were huge vases filled with ferns and flowers. The capitals were gilded, and the body of the arch coloured in imitation of white marble, veined and jointed. The Cornish arch was ornamented with the arms of four old county families, Boscawen, Carew, Lemon, and Trelawny, and also with the Ducal and Episcopal coronets. The motto on one side was “Fish, Tin, and Copper,” and on the other “Defence not Defiance,” a compliment to the Volunteers, who passed through this arch on their way to the review at Treliске.

THE PROCESSION

THE line of route through which the procession passed was kept by the Royal Cornwall Miners’ Militia Artillery, the Royal Cornwall Rifle Rangers Volunteers, and a strong force of police, including some 300 men of the Metropolitan Force under Superintendent Dunlap. The Royal party, consisting of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their two sons and suite, accompanied by the Duchess of St. Alban’s and the Earl and Countess of Falmouth, entered the city a little before eleven o’clock by Boscawen Bridge, on the centre of which stood an arch bearing the legends “Welcome” and “God Bless the Duke and Duchess.” On reaching the Town Hall, which was draped with blue and amber cloth, the procession halted, and addresses were presented, one by the Mayor, Mr. P. P. Smith, on behalf of the Corporation and citizens, and the other by the Sheriff, Mr. C. G. Prideaux, on behalf of the inhabitants of the county. The Prince in reply to them congratulated the officials on the effect of the decoration, and the Princess expressed her gratification that the brilliant weather had made the whole affair a success. The procession then moved onward, passing through the Masonic Arch as far as the house of Mr. R. M. Paul, where the Prince and Princess alighted, and the former assumed his Masonic costume, the ceremony being performed in a room specially fitted up for the occasion. Meanwhile, the Princess, who had been presented with bouquets of roses and maidenhair ferns by Mrs. Paul’s two little daughters, re-entered her carriage, and drove off through the ranks of the aproned and jewelled Freemasons to the site of the Cathedral. The Prince soon followed, walking with his fellow craftsmen down Lemon Street, and onward to the enclosure, amid vociferous cheering all along the line. Various members of the Grand Lodge bore the mallet, square, plumb rule, column, candlesticks, and other Masonic emblems, and the Grand Chaplain, the Dean of York, who wore a square purple velvet cap, carried a cushion, suspended in front by straps from his shoulders on which was displayed an open Bible.

THE MASONIC CEREMONY

THE enclosure was filled with a vast and brilliant throng of spectators. The Prince was received at the entrance by the Bishop

and a crowd of other Ecclesiastical dignitaries who had already assisted at a preliminary special service in St. Mary’s Church; and at the same moment a Royal salute was fired, and the bands struck up the National Anthem. The Bishop commenced the ceremony with the religious service ordained for such occasions; and then the Prince, advancing, went through the imposing rites of the Masonic ceremony, speaking the solemn words and performing the semi-mysterious rites prescribed by the Craft with a dignity befitting the occasion. Speaking first to the Brethren, he declared that he was proud to work with them in commencing a temple to be erected to the glory and worship of the Great Architect; and then, addressing the Bishop, he assured him that Masonic secrets were all “lawful and honourable, and not opposed to the laws either of God or man.” Colonel Clarke, the Grand Secretary, then read the inscription on the plate to be placed in the hollow of the stone, which was simply a statement that the ceremony had been that day performed by the Prince. This and a bottle containing some coins and a copy of the Order in Council creating the See of Truro were then placed in the stone. The upper stone was next lowered into position, and the Prince tried it successively with the plumb, the level, and the square, and struck it three times with a mallet (the same with which Charles II. laid the foundation stone of St. Paul’s Cathedral), and finally poured upon it corn, wine, and oil, pausing after each of these acts to recite certain formularies expressive of hope, goodwill, and brotherly love. He then handed the plans of the cathedral to the architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, A.R.A., desiring him to proceed without loss of time to the completion of the work. The western stone was laid with like ceremonies, and then the Princess took her seat in the Royal Pavilion, and received a number of purses, the sum added to the cathedral fund by this means being 1,596l. The Royal Party afterwards lunched at the Town Hall, and subsequently attended a review of the Duke of Cornwall’s Royal Volunteers, the Cornwall Militia, and the Devon and Cornwall Artillery Militia, which took place at Treliске, the seat of Mr. W. Teague, whence they returned to Tregothnan Castle. In the evening an instrumental concert was held in the Cathedral enclosure, and the streets of the town were thronged with people walking about to see the decorations and illuminations. There was also a pyrotechnic display from a field above Poltisko, but the effect was diminished by the bright moonlight. On Sunday last the Bishop of Truro preached within the enclosure to a large congregation, and during his sermon stated that on that very spot centuries ago assembled the preachers to whom the first Prince of Wales and the first Duke of Cornwall gave trees with which to build their houses.

THE CATHEDRAL

OUR readers will obtain a better idea of the proposed building from our engraving than from any technical description which we could give. We may, however, say that the sum already secured towards the building fund, 35,000l. will only suffice for the choir and aisles, and that it is not intended to proceed with the remainder of the building until a further sum of 75,000l. has been submitted.

TREGOTHNAN CASTLE

THE residence of Lord Falmouth, where the Prince and Princess of Wales and their two sons have been staying during their visit to Truro is situated on an eminence overlooking the deeply wooded windings of the river Fal. The eastern wing of the Castle, which was allotted to the Royal guests, was specially prepared for their reception, being tastefully decorated. On the day of their arrival there was a grand dinner followed by a ball, at which a numerous and brilliant company assembled. The dancing was led off by Lord Falmouth with the Princess of Wales and the Prince of Wales with Lady Falmouth as partners.

THE BISHOP OF TRURO

THE Right Rev. Edward White Benson, Bishop of Truro, is a native of Birmingham, where he commenced his education, going afterwards to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he successively became Scholar and Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1852, M.A. in 1855, B.D. in 1862, and D.D. in 1867. He was for some years an Assistant-Master at Rugby, and was Head Master of Wellington College from its opening in 1858, down to 1872, when he was appointed a Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, having been a Prebendary of that Cathedral for three years previously. He was for several years Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, and in December, 1876, was appointed on Lord Beaconsfield’s recommendations to the newly-founded See of Truro, to which he was consecrated in St. Paul’s Cathedral, in the following April. Dr. Benson has published several volumes of sermons, and is one of the contributors to the “Speaker’s Commentary on the Bible.” He married, in 1859, the daughter of the Rev. William Sidgwick, of Skipton, Yorkshire. The Diocese of Truro, which has been taken out of that of Exeter, consists of the County of Cornwall, the Isles of Scilly, and five parishes in Devonshire.—Our portrait of the Bishop is from a photograph by Samuel A. Walker, 230, Regent Street, W.; our view of the Cathedral is from a photo-lithograph of the architect’s design by C. F. Kell, 8, Castle Street, Holborn; that of Tregothnan Castle is from a photograph by S. Poole, 4, Somerset Place, Teignmouth; and that of St. Mary’s Church from one by Mr. Frith.

UGANDA CHIEFS

THE three chiefs whose portraits are here given are Ambassadors sent by Mtesa, King of Uganda, to Her Majesty with presents and a letter. They belong to the Batongoli, or second order of chiefs, corresponding in rank to our earls. They rule over large tracts of land in their own country, and have bodies of soldiers under them varying from 10,000 to 30,000 in number. Their names, in order of their seniority, are Namkaddi, Kataruba, and Sawaddu. The two first are about forty years of age, and the third about twenty-eight. They are of pure negro origin, and of a dark chocolate colour. They left Uganda in June last, under the care of the Rev. C. T. Wilson and Mr. R. W. Felkin, of the Church Missionary Society’s Victoria Nyanza Mission, and reached this country in April, travelling *via* the Nile, Darfur, Kordofan, and the Red Sea. The object of their visit may briefly be stated to be, to see England and the English in order to carry back a report to their sovereign, who is undoubtedly the most enlightened monarch of Central Africa, of the power of England and the friendliness of its people. They are also bearers of a message of goodwill from King Mtesa to England, and are sent to bear testimony to the progress of Christianity in the centre of Africa. On Friday, May 14, these chiefs were received by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace in order to present a letter from King Mtesa, being introduced to the Queen by General Sir Francis Seymour, K.C.B., the Master of the Ceremonies. The chiefs were accompanied by the Rev. C. T. Wilson and Dr. R. W. Felkin and Mr. Edward Hutchinson, Lay Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

The Mission of the Church Missionary Society was commenced in 1876, and stations are now held by the missionaries at Mpwapwa, about 300 miles from the East Coast; at Uyni, to the south of the Victoria Lake; and at Rubaga, the capital of King Mtesa. The Society intend also planting a Mission on the southern shores of the lake, and hope to send out a small steamer for their work on the lake.

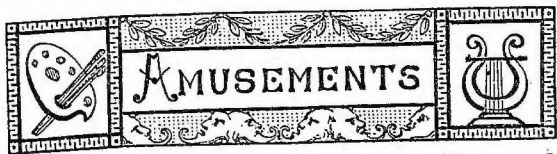
“LORD BRACKENBURY”

A NEW NOVEL, by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, is continued on page 545.

transfer of the land from its present owners to “the people.” It would be unwise, therefore, to cherish extravagant anticipations; and it would, perhaps, be better to look forward to a slight increase of our difficulties. The new class of voters will not support their Liberal benefactors; much less will they think of electing wicked Tories. The god of their idolatry is Mr. Parnell, and it is he who will in the mean time derive the chief benefit from their enfranchisement.

NOTICE.—The Half-Sheet this week, though delivered in the middle of the paper, must be placed for binding between pages 544 and 553.

NOTICE.—Next week THE GRAPHIC will consist of TWO WHOLE SHEETS, one of which will be devoted to a PICTORIAL and LITERARY HISTORY of GLASGOW.



LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. EVERY EVENING (excepting Saturday, May 29, and the Saturdays in June), at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, terminating with the Trial Scene. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with an Idyll by W. G. Wills, entitled IOLANTHE. Iolanthe, Miss Ellen Terry; Count Trixany, Mr. Irving. Every Saturday Evening, commencing with Saturday, May 29, will be performed THE BELLS. Mathias, Mr. Irving. And IOLANTHE. Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.

LYCEUM.—MORNING PERFORMANCES, To-day (Saturday), and every Saturday during June, at two o’clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

NEW SADLER’S WELLS.—Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN, Proprietor and Manager.—THE DANITES, Joaquin Miller’s famous American play, descriptive of life in the Far West, as depicted by Bret Harte. In order that the peculiar dialect and manner of American artists who have—under the management of the Mr. McKee Rankin—performed them in all the chief cities of the United States for the past three years, Sandy McGee (a Miner), Mr. Rankin; Messrs. W. E. Sheridan, G. Waldron, M. Lingham, E. Holland, L. Harris, J. Peakes, H. Lee, J. Richardson, and Harry Hawk; Mrs. McKee Rankin, Misses Cora Fanner, J. Waldron, and E. Marble. New scenery, depicting the mountain passes, rude log-huts, and grand trees of California, painted by Thomas W. Hall and Assistants.

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In which the services of the entire strength of the Company will be called into requisition.
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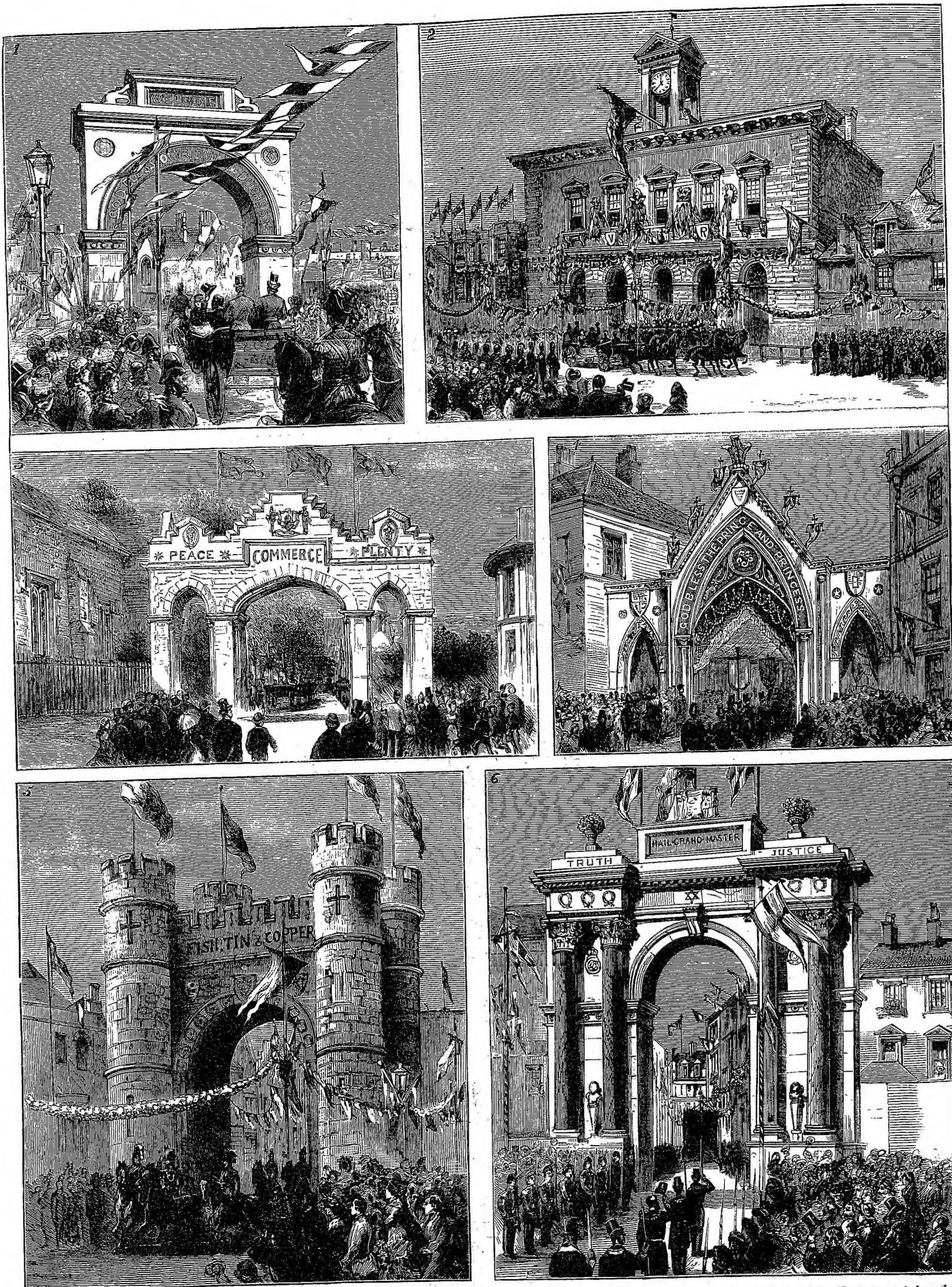
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(By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.



1. The Procession entering the City at Boscawen Bridge.—2. Presentation of Address at the Town Hall.—3. The Princess Passing through the Ranks of the Freemasons, below the Gothic Arch.—4. Entrance to the Cathedral Enclosure.—5. The Prince passing through the Cornish Arch on His Way to the Review.—6. The Prince passing through the Masonic Arch.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT TRURO



THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD WHITE BENSON, D.D., BISHOP OF TRURO



THE CATHEDRAL—SOUTH-WEST VIEW

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT TRURO

NOTES ON EPSOM DOWNS

SOME if not all of the incidents here depicted by our artist may be seen by any one who, with observant eyes, perambulates the Downs of Epsom during the race week.

Shying at cocoa-nuts (in the import trade, we believe, the word is spelt "coker-nuts") is one of those pastimes where it is not so easy to win as it seems. Unless you are a skilled hand, you find, when you shy, that you either miss your aim altogether, or that you hit the stick, in which case the cocoa-nut drops harmlessly into the basket, and continues to be the property of the three-throws-a-penny-man. Even if you do hit the cocoa-nut, you usually knock it to smithereens. It is alleged that the children of the proprietors derive their chief nutriment from the scraps of tropical fruit thus obtained. Certainly the baby's head looks very like a cocoa-nut. This substantiates the theory. Altogether, the point is interesting. The gipsy came originally from the East; and now, centuries afterwards, in the Far West, he subsists on his ancestral cocoa-nuts.

Sweet is the harmony of a concert of nightingales when the shades of evening envelope the woods; sweet is the hum of insects (*Latinice, susurrus*) on a hot summer's day as you bask in the shade of a tree; but sweeter than all (to those whose taste inclines that way) are the voices of the professional betting-men, the outsiders, who are not in the magical ring, and who, armed with bags of betting tickets, are adjuring passers-by near the Grand Stand railings to come and do business with them. "Three to one, bar one!" "Winner or place!" and so on, *da capo*. How hoarse their poor throats must get before nightfall!

There are some peculiarly-constituted persons, however, who do not like noise, and of such is this gentleman, who imagines that he should enjoy his lunch better if these sons of Ethiopia, with their plaintive ditties and their barbaric instruments, were not quite so close to the carriage.

If you owe a man a grudge on Epsom Downs, point at him, and utter the mysterious dissyllable "Welsher." He will instantly be chased by an infuriated crowd, and will be lucky if he escapes without being covered with bruises, or having his clothes torn to ribbons. A welsher may be defined as a person who readily accepts money which he has won, but is less scrupulous about paying away money which he has lost.

A successful jockey nowadays is, as regards income, about on a par with one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State. He is petted by the "swells," and stared at by the crowd. In short, he has all the attributes of greatness save one—stature. Here we see him leading the way to the paddock, followed by a burly attendant, who carries his equipment for the race.

Flats and sharps are as necessary to betting as they are to music. Here are two typical specimens. And it may be suspected that the youth in the next picture, who says of the three-card trick that "it's easy enough," belongs rather to the tribe of pigeon than of hawk.

Which is the favourite? She is of course the favourite of the four men, for there is no other fair one present; but which of them is *her* favourite, or does she treat them all with the nicest impartiality?

When rich men set the example of wagering "monkeys" and "ponies," no wonder poor boys gamble for coppers.

The atmosphere of Epsom Downs during the race week exercises a peculiar influence on articles made of gold, silver, and precious stones, causing them to disappear, and vanish away. It is positively asserted that many gentlemen go to Epsom Races with watches in their pockets, and return home without them. What becomes of them? Is it really the atmosphere; or could these three ill-favoured philosophers, who have evidently come to Epsom with a purpose, and who are lurking about among the tents, throw any light upon the matter?


Poor long-eared ponies of Jerusalem! No, you are "not in it," and your racing proclivities are so contemned, that when you and your brethren do engage in such contests, it is the last at the goal who wins.

Here again we meet our friend the jockey, evidently the hero of the situation. An important little man, for dependent on his judgment and good fortune thousands of pounds hang in the balance. Let us hope that he always rides to win. He and his friends are probably discussing the state of the weather.

We have seen this dog before. He is to be found on every race-course in the Three Kingdoms, and he is not unknown at the Antipodes. He is not always exactly of the same breed, but there is usually a good deal of mongrel in him. Some say that he is the ghost of a bookmaker, who fell into welshing ways, and that in this manner he expiates the misdeeds committed when of human shape.

CANADIAN FARM LIFE, I.

"MARKING CORN."—The cultivation of corn (Indian corn), as it is invariably called in Canada, is little understood in England. The ground is first prepared to a great pitch of mellowness, carefully harrowed and re-harrowed until perfectly fine, when it is marked out in squares of three feet or three feet six, by the contrivance shown in sketch,—a stick of wood, with teeth let in to auger holes, and a couple of handles to steer by. A horse is then hitched on, and the field marked both ways, of course laying it out into squares of three feet or three feet six. When this has been completed, four or five grains of corn are dropped at the intersection of the lines, first being deepened by a scrape with a hoe which the planter uses with one hand; the seed is then covered by hoeing over some soil, and patting it firm. In a short time the plants show through, after which the spaces between the rows both ways are kept clean from weeds by the constant use of a horse cultivator, as well as hoeing round each hill of corn. When the plants grow so large that they overlap, or the leaves of one row touch those of the next, cultivating becomes impossible, and the plant is then left to its own resources. Ultimately it grows some six feet or more high, and is cut and shocked up, as shown in the last sketch, after which it has to be husked, and the cobs put into cribs, and the stalks stowed away in mows for cattle feed, being admirable for that purpose, as they are loaded with sugar. A hundred bushels of cobs or fifty bushels of shelled corn is considered a good crop down in the corn district on the shores of Lake Erie.

Next comes a sketch in the woods, a couple of farmers at work splitting rails. Fencing in Ontario is constructed on a very simple and ingenious plan. A tree is cut into even lengths, twelve or sixteen feet optional, and then split into rails of that length; these are then placed thus, , to the necessary height, generally eight rails, and for additional stability are often secured at the angles by a stake driven on either side, and held to their perpendicular position by wire. The rails are generally split out of bass wood, cherry, or some wood of that character; the best time to split being early spring, just as the sap rises.

Another engraving represents an evening gathering of neighbours, to be present at the festive occasion of "sugaring off." The process of manufacturing maple sugar is an old one amongst the farmers of Ontario, and also quite a social institution; and many a flourishing family of to-day is the offspring of a marriage arranged returning home from a "sugaring off."

In the early spring, before the snow has thawed off in the woods, as soon as the sap commences to run, the farmer hies him to the woods, and gets all his paraphernalia ready and in working order—his sap tanks, cauldrons, and buckets, a hundred to three hundred in number, according to the number of trees to be tapped. He then proceeds to tap the tree, and place a bucket under each tap. A waggon or sleigh is then sent round as often as necessary to collect the sap, which is placed in the tank, and emptied from thence as required for use into the cauldrons to be boiled down to sugar.

When the boil reaches its completion, the process of transferring the sugar to the pans or moulds takes place, at which time the neighbours congregate to gossip and the youngsters to flirt, and amuse themselves with light-hearted practical joking, as sugar-eating matches, and glueing each other's whiskers with the semi-solid syrup. No doubt, in years past, a "sugaring off" was quite an event in the social existence of the pioneers. Now it is falling somewhat into disuse, partly on account of sugar being procurable quite as cheaply as it can be made, taking into consideration time, labour, paraphernalia, and wear and tear.

"Cattle round the stack in winter" needs no explanation, beyond the statement that cattle are largely fed on straw in Canada. "A sleighing party getting into a bad road." Here the travellers are obliged to "break the track" after a heavy fall of snow—the horses are evidently "true as steel," and the man driving has often been in far harder places.

Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. F. A. Disbrowe.

PREPARING FOR AN UP-COUNTRY RACE MEETING

THERE is probably no station in India, however small, in which there is not a racecourse. Up-country meetings, though of a much humbler nature than those held at the big stations, afford none the less amusement to those concerned. Some weeks before the race active preparations begin to be made. The racecourse, at other times left to take care of itself, is carefully rolled and watered. The grand stand, a dangerous-looking structure of mud and wood, is patched up and whitewashed. Temporary sheds for the grooming of the horses after their training gallops spring up; and finally the horses themselves are submitted, at the discretion of their owners, to various processes of training, the severity of which, in some cases, instils such an intense hatred of the racecourse into them, that it is with difficulty they can be induced to approach it. Early in the mornings and in the cool of the evenings the racecourse is now the scene of much excitement—horses and ponies, walking, trotting, and galloping, going sound and going lame (for a horse's unsoundness in no way prevents his having to do his best in the races). Every animal that can move at all is bound to go. Stop-watches are produced, and the time the different horses take to get round the different distances is most carefully noted. Besides the training of the horses, there is much also to be done for the human being.

Our light-weight finds to his horror, on getting into the scales after mess, that his weight is much above what it should be. Another sketch shows him lurching on "anti-fat" and toast to reduce his "corporation." A third sketch represents him having regained his pristine slimmness of figure, trying hard, before he mounts for the race, to weigh down the weight that he will have to carry. Covered with saddle, bridle, and weight-cloths, he is still some pounds too light. A friend offers him a weight as large as his head, with a suggestion to put it into his pocket. The water-jump is filled before the races by means of camels carrying "mussacks" of water; and a most uninviting-looking pool of mud it appears to be to the youth in full racing attire, who feels, as he gazes at it, that in a few short moments he will have to ride over or into it. Every one is on the look-out for a chance of picking up a good pony. Racing points are eagerly looked for in every pony that is seen on the road; and truly it requires no small amount of skill to discern the future racer in the hairy and ill-groomed "tat," with his load of two dirty, white-clothed natives. A "transformation scene" represents his new owner cutting off his superabundant mane and tail; and after a few minutes' work with the scissors, one would have difficulty in recognising the rough-and-ready customer of a short time before. Finally the "dizze" (tailor) has brought home the racing colours; and while trying them on, with much satisfaction to himself before the looking-glass, the ingenuous subaltern little recks of the wet ditches and mud walls which will fill him with terror when he appears, not in the seclusion of his room, but on the racecourse in them. We are indebted for our sketches and the above description to Lieutenant G. D. Giles, 1st Sind Horse.

NOTE.—The illustration of "Tobogganing in Cabul," which appeared in our issue of May 15, was taken from a drawing by Major R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E. It was attributed in error to Captain J. Riddell, who kindly forwarded it to us.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will "F. J. S.," who recently contributed some Peruvian photographs, kindly forward his name and address?



THE MEETING AT BRIDGEWATER HOUSE.—The lengthy reports published in the daily papers last week of the proceedings at the great meeting of Conservatives at Lord Ellesmere's were next day declared by Sir W. Hart Dyke to be "purely imaginary," and it was curious to remark the different ways in which our contemporaries treated the repudiation. The *Daily News* blamed the Press Association; the manager of which, however, states that the report was dictated by a member of Parliament who attended the meeting. The *Daily Telegraph* gave a second "correct epitome" of Lord Beaconsfield's address; whilst the *Standard* contented itself by saying that it could "wholly rely" on the correctness of the original report. On Saturday Lord Beaconsfield himself wrote to *The Times*, saying that not one single word of the elaborate declarations of policy attributed to him had been delivered by him, and that "it conveyed in every sense the reverse of what he expressed"—a disavowal altogether too emphatic to be taken literally, as was humorously shown by the *Echo* of that very evening.

NONCONFORMISTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The Protestant Dissenting Deputies and members of other societies for obtaining "Religious Liberation" held a meeting last week under the presidency of Mr. H. Richard, M.P., who congratulated them on the fact that there was now a larger number of friends of religious equality in Parliament than there had ever been before. They ought not, however, to press their claims with an angry and strong importunity, but rather than embarrass the Government in any way they should suppress their convictions, postpone their demands, and wait patiently on the pleasure of their political friends. There was not an instance on record of any Liberal Government voluntarily undertaking to bear the burden of Nonconformity. He did not say this by way of reproach, but merely mentioned the fact to prevent unreasonable expectations. In the long lists of offices, including diplomatic appointments, not one Nonconformist (except those who had seats in the Cabinet), had been appointed—not even as Under-Secretary's secretary. They were not going to make a grievance of this, but they could not surrender their principles nor relinquish their right to urge forward by discussion and agitation in Parliament and out of Parliament those principles and measures which they thought of vital importance to the prosperity of the country.

ELECTION NEWS.—Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, the Home Secretary, has been returned without opposition at Derby, and Mr. Plimsoll has the satisfaction of knowing that his self-sacrificing resignation in his favour was not frustrated. Sir William returned thanks in a humorous speech, in which he compared the incidents of the election to courtship and marriage; highly lauded Mr. Plimsoll's self-sacrifice, and acknowledged the courtesy of the Conservatives in

allowing him to be returned without opposition.—Should the petition against Mr. Hall's return for Oxford be successful, it is said that Mr. Plimsoll will be invited to contest the vacancy.—The Rev. Isaac Nelson has been returned without opposition for the County Mayo, in the room of Mr. Parnell. On Saturday, while Mr. Nelson was travelling by rail between Ballan and Westport, some ruffians, hidden beside the line, fired several times at the train; but no one was hurt.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND and Countess Cowper were to make their public entry into Dublin on Thursday. On Saturday, at Panshanger, the Earl and Countess received a congratulatory address from the tenants' and clergy residing on the Hertfordshire estates, in reply to which Lord Cowper expressed his gratitude to the signatories, and his earnest desire to promote the well-being of the Irish people and the interests of their country.

THE NEW PEERS.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday last announces the elevation to the Peerage of Mr. Lowe as Viscount Sherbrooke, of Sherbrooke, Surrey; Mr. Cowper-Temple as Baron Mount Temple, of Mount Temple, Sligo County; and Mr. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen as Baron Brabourne, of Brabourne, Kent.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., has resigned his position as Town Councillor and Alderman of Birmingham, in consequence of his new duties as President of the Board of Trade; and his brother, Mr. Richard Chamberlain, Councillor and Mayor of the borough, has been elected to fill the vacant Aldermanship.

LONDON SMELLS.—With the advent of dry and warm weather comes the old complaint of the sickening and disgusting stench which one often experiences in many of the streets of London; and although Parliament is sitting, and moreover has been engaged in at least one debate of absorbing interest, *The Times* has managed to find room for some letters on the subject. One writer attributes the evil to the condition of the sewers, while another thinks that it is merely the effect of the prolonged dry weather on the roads. Whatever the true cause may happen to be, the nuisance is not only disagreeable, but possibly dangerous to health, and the sanitary authorities should seek promptly for a remedy.

A TEMPERANCE TOWN.—Lord Zetland has given notice to the owners of seven public-houses in Grangemouth that if they keep open after to-day he will hold that they mean to refuse compliance with the conditions under which the feus were granted, and will take legal action accordingly. He will allow four licensed grocers and an hotel to continue business, provided they are conducted to his satisfaction.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY arrived at Plymouth by the Cape Mail steamer on Tuesday, and left immediately by rail for London. The *World* says that within a month he will be sent out to Afghanistan with instructions to "settle the wretched business" as soon as possible, using every effort to strike a final blow by force of arms, but being forbidden to enter upon any far-reaching expedition. That task being over, he will remain in India, and next year succeed Sir Frederic Haines as Commander-in-Chief.

MR. BRADLAUGH on Wednesday addressed a large meeting at Northampton in vindication of the course he has taken in Parliament in regard to the Oath of Allegiance. He complained of being unfairly treated, and that the most infamous things had been said about him; but these he would disprove, and he would punish his traducers. Resolutions were passed expressing unabated confidence in and sympathy with him, and protesting against any unconstitutional interference with the right of the electors to choose any man they thought worthy to represent them in Parliament.

REPORTING BY TELEPHONE.—The *Times*' reports of those portions of Parliamentary debates which take place after midnight are now conveyed from the House of Commons to the printing office by Edison's loud-speaking telephone, the wires being placed in the subway of the Thames Embankment. Direct vocal communication between reporter and compositor is thus afforded; and not only is time saved, but greater accuracy is ensured.

THE BYRON STATUE which has been erected in Hamilton Gardens was unveiled on Monday by Lord Houghton, in a purely informal manner, all ceremony being postponed until the arrival of the Greek marble pedestal presented to the committee by the Greek nation.

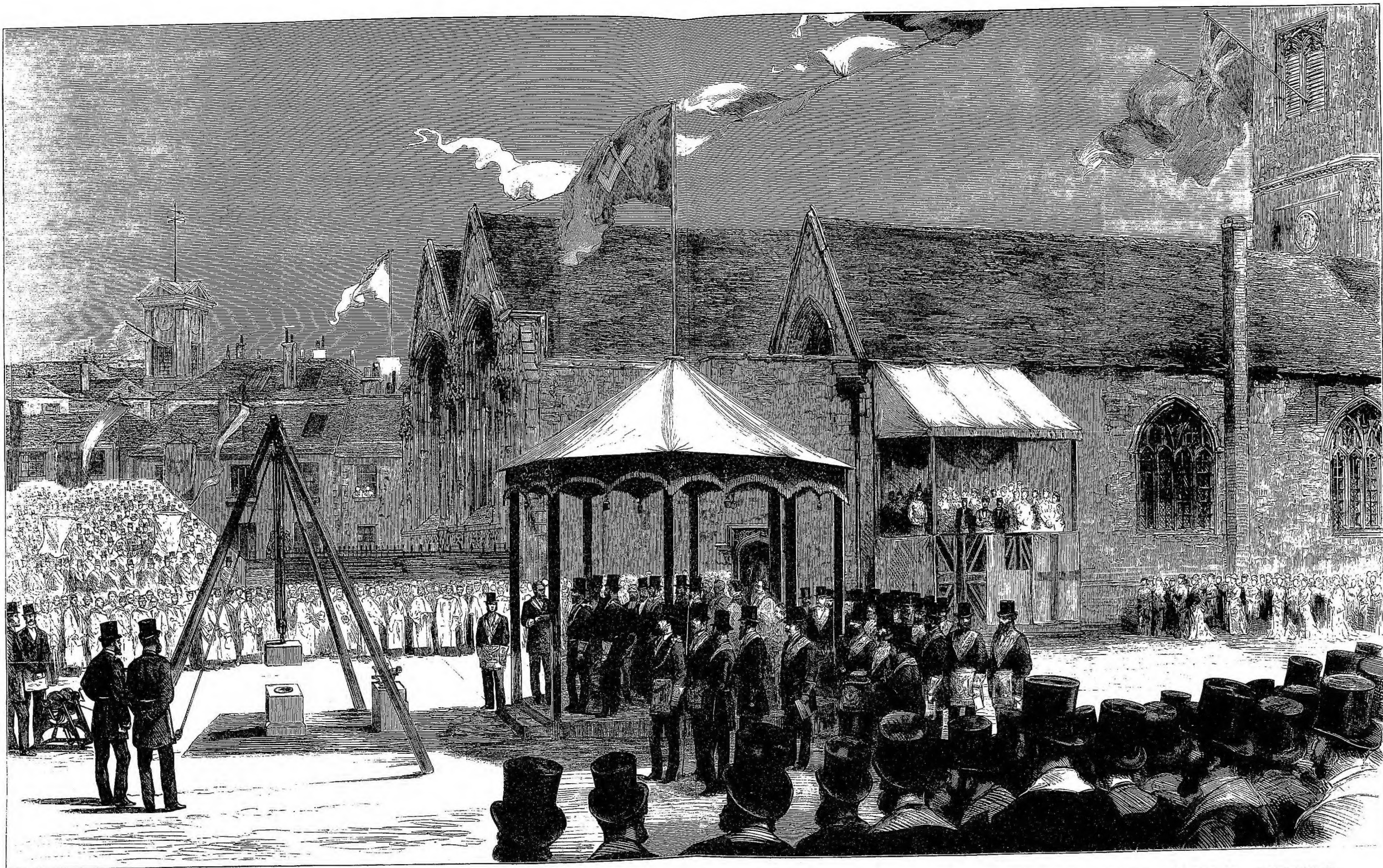
THE "ATALANTA."—The Admiralty have offered a reward of 200*l.* for the first information which shall lead to any definite knowledge of the cause or locality of the loss of H.M.S. *Atalanta*, or for the first traces of any part of her hull or equipment.—A ship's stern, supposed to be that of the missing training vessel, has been picked up off the coast of Ireland, and sent to Devonport for examination. The official inquiry respecting the seaworthiness of the *Atalanta* will shortly be held, probably at Portsmouth. The *Times* of Wednesday contained a letter from Admiral W. King Hall, in which, after protesting against the appointment of this commission as "a slur on the officers who were responsible for the departure of the ship," he says:—"While we all deplore and sympathise with the surviving ones, do not harrow their feelings by vague inferences and suppositions, but with reverent submission feel, in the words of the charter-party quoted by Sir Allan Young, 'She has been lost by the act of God.'"



NEW MEMBERS, whose presence in the House is so demonstrative, and in respect to whose welfare so much solicitude is expressed, had an opportunity on Tuesday night of studying one of the more elaborate forms of Parliamentary procedure. There were not many Bills on the Orders; but to some two or three hundred gentlemen the interest of the evening was centered on the fact that the first place in the Orders was obtained for the Bill legalising Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. This is one of those measures from which official parties stand aloof, leaving them to be advocated or opposed by private cliques. It is precisely one of those questions round which rage the hottest passions of good men.

The engagement of Tuesday commenced very quietly, and for some hours the unsophisticated New Member would have no suspicion of what was in the wind. The debate for the adjournment over the Derby Day was commenced and concluded within moderate limits, considering the number of artificially-made jokes produced for the consideration of the House. The case of Mr. Bradlaugh had reached its final stage of present development, flickering out in a curiously quiet manner after the fireworks and flambeaux of Monday and Tuesday nights. There had been an important speech made by Mr. Gladstone on the question of policy in South Africa, and then Mr. Gregory had introduced the question of Land Reform, moving the Government to give effect by legislation to the recommendation of the Committee on Land Tithes and Transfers.

Here, it is true, the well-informed student of Parliamentary affairs must suspect that in the curious anxiety for debate there was something more than met the eye. Two days earlier Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, had shown how impossible it was to deal with the Land Question in what was left of the Session. But he undertook that the attention of the Cabinet should be devoted to it during the Recess, and that a comprehensive Bill should be introduced at the earliest possible date. It was manifestly a waste of time to discuss the question in these circumstances. But it is no



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT TRURO — LAYING THE NORTH-EAST STONE OF THE CATHEDRAL, WITH MASONIC HONOURS:
THE GRAND SECRETARY READING THE INSCRIPTION



FOREIGN

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—Mr. Goschen's arrival has been awaited with considerable anxiety at Constantinople, and his passage through Paris and Vienna has been closely watched. At Vienna he had a long interview with Baron Haymerle, and was received in private audience by the Emperor, so that he will begin his task with a knowledge of what the views of the Austrian Cabinet are on the crisis. The burning questions which will now have to be taken in hand by the Powers are practically four, namely, the Albanian-Montenegrin frontier dispute, the rectification of the Greek frontier, the elaboration of the organic statutes for the European provinces which still remain to Turkey as provided for by the Berlin Treaty, and the long-promised reforms for the inhabitants of Asiatic Turkey and for the Armenians in particular. As regards the last-named question, it is true that Baker Pasha, with a staff of officers, has been despatched on a mission of inquiry to Asia Minor, but, although he has found no lack of abuses to reform, his functions are merely confined to sending reports to Constantinople—reports which are carefully pigeon-holed but never acted upon; while respecting the European provinces an International Commission has been instituted to consider the organic statutes for Eastern Roumelia. As, however, these statutes have been drawn up by the Porte there is considerable prospect of the Commission questioning their efficiency, and of a dispute arising with the Porte which could only be decided by a common action of the Powers. What will be the first step towards action on the part of the Powers is exciting considerable speculation, and all sorts of statements are abroad, of which the most probable appears to be the meeting of a Congress of Ambassadors and the subsequent formation of an International Commission of Supervision. Thus the Ottoman Cabinet is eminently uneasy at the present moment, as it feels that the whole system of administration which has wrought so much evil in Turkey, and the cabal of Pashas, favourites, and harem intriguers who have been the real rulers of the Empire, are possibly on the point of being swept away, and the country placed under what practically would be European rule, from which it would be idle to suppose it would ever again free itself. Whether or no the internecine jealousies of the Powers which have served the Pashas in such good turn in days of yore will permit such a prospect to be realised is doubtful, and in this the Palace Camarilla put their trust.

There is little news from the provinces. The Albanians still remain under arms, and no steps are being taken against them, save that the Porte has consented to the proposition of Austria to draw a cordon of troops round Scutari, to prevent supplies being sent to the insurgents. In BULGARIA reports of the outrages on the Balkan villages show that about a dozen hamlets were destroyed in a panic by the Bulgarians, who excuse themselves on the score that they thought a Mahomedan rising was to take place. There is considerable discussion about the through railways from Central Europe to Constantinople. The convention recently concluded by Austria with Serbia for the line through Nish and Sofia has spurred the promoters of the rival scheme into action, and a line crossing the Danube from Roumania, possibly at Nicopolis, passing through Timova and the Shipka Pass, and joining a branch of the Constantinople-Adrianople line, is to be surveyed.

FRANCE.—M. Léon Say has been elected President of the Senate, in the place of M. Martel, whose ill-health has forced him to resign. The election was somewhat interesting from the fact that the Right had proposed to put forward M. Jules Simon as their candidate, owing to his having voted against the obnoxious seventh article of the Educational Bill, and also to his popularity with the Dufaure group of the Left, who would probably vote for him. M. Simon, however, on learning that M. Say was the chosen candidate of the Left, declined to stand, and M. Say was elected without any opposition. All is very quiet at present in political circles; the Chambers have been discussing measures of home interest—the most important being a Bill abolishing the episcopal certificates (styled "letters of obedience") which have hitherto been accepted from monks and nuns in lieu of the examination and diploma required from lay teachers. There were four elections on Sunday, and at Lyons that veteran revolutionist, M. Blanqui—who, it may be remembered, was elected for Bordeaux some time since, but was not permitted to take his seat—was returned at the head of the poll, though not with a sufficient number of votes to render his election definitive. A second ballot will be held, and should he be returned there will be another tough battle to be fought out between the Government and the Radicals, who lose no opportunity of attacking the Cabinet, and are now energetically protesting against the action of the Government in interfering with the proposed demonstrations on Sunday last at the *Fosse Commune* of Père La Chaise, where the Communists who fell during the street fight with the Versailles troops were buried. The demonstration was prohibited by a note in the *Journal Officiel*, but on the day one or two bands of men appeared carrying red and black crowns, which were seized and confiscated by the police, not without a scuffle, some thirteen men being arrested. Seven of them proved to be foreigners, who were quietly conducted over the frontier, while several of the others were journalists, who were on the spot for professional reasons. The strike movement is subsiding, and the men at Rheims and other disturbed centres are resuming work.

In PARIS here have been two "first representations"—a comedy at the Vaudeville, by M. Paul Ferrier, entitled *Nos Députés en Robes de Chambre*, and a four-act vaudeville, by MM. Paul Burani and Ordonneau, at the Théâtre des Arts, entitled *Madame Grégoire*. There has been much discussion over the proposed abolition by General Farre of the drum in the army, the reasons being that the drum cannot be heard so far and so distinctly as the bugle; that it cannot convey orders so clearly; and that a drummer, unlike a bugler, is unable to carry a musket.

GERMANY.—What is popularly called the "Canossa Bill" promises to be the all-absorbing theme. This measure, introduced by Herr Puttkammer, and warmly favoured by Prince Bismarck, authorises the Prussian Government to suspend at will the chief provisions of the clergy laws, but gives no satisfaction either to the Clericals or to the Vatican, which wishes for their total abrogation, while the National Liberals are naturally annoyed at seeing a Bill which they themselves voted practically declared to be a failure. The Vatican has accordingly withdrawn the concessions, announced some weeks since, by which the archbishops were directed to notify all priestly appointments to the Prussian Government. The Prince, in a despatch to the German Ambassador at Vienna, has remarked upon this, which he describes as due to the "easily overwrought expectation of the Roman Catholic prelates . . . the Government only intended to disarm, and not destroy, the weapons they could command by means of legislation. . . . the threatening language used by the Pro-Nuncio towards the Ambassador showed what a distance still separated the Church and State from a *modus vivendi*." Nevertheless Prince Bismarck continues his conciliatory action, and the Bill is to be discussed in the Prussian Diet. He does not, however, show much conciliation towards Hamburg, and the Bundesrath has decided to annex Altona to the Customs Union, and to remove the Customs line to below Hamburg, probably to Cuxhaven. Hamburg, though it might retain its position as a Free City, must submit to Customs regulations.

The Imperial Army manoeuvres will be held this year within easy rail distance of Berlin. Fifty thousand men will take part in the proceedings. To-day (Saturday) the annual parade of the Guards before the Emperor will take place.

ITALY.—The elections, as was expected, have resulted in a victory for the Government, the figures being—Ministerialists 263, Partisans of the Right 149, and Dissidents of the Left 90—thus showing a majority of 24 for Signor Cairoli over the combined forces of his opponents. Still the leaders of both Oppositions are apparently determined to provoke another crisis, and as Signor Cairoli's majority is not overwhelming, the outlook is far from encouraging. Notwithstanding the great importance of the elections, the electors have been as supine as usual, and the voting in Rome, where out of 10,919 voters only 3,627 came to the poll—about one-third—is a sample of the energy shown in the other towns.

On Wednesday the Parliament was opened by King Humbert, whose opening speech, save by the Ministerialists, was received in marked silence, the Extreme Left never moving a hand throughout. After briefly alluding to the causes which led to the dissolution of the late Parliament, he at once plunged into the various Ministerial measures which are to be brought forward. First and foremost is the Bill for the Abolition of the Grist Tax—the burning question of so many Sessions, and then follow measures for the equalisation of the property tax, for the suppression of the forced currency, for electoral reforms and the extension of the suffrage, for numerous public works, "which will give a large increment to the national wealth," and for a new Penal and Commercial Code. The Bills for the organisation of the forces are also again to be discussed. The speech concluded with a few remarks on the inevitable crisis in the East, of which, however, he takes a hopeful view.

General Garibaldi has written a characteristic, though an unusually violent letter to his constituents. He begins at once by declaring that "the system which governs us is not calculated to further the good of the nation," and after recapitulating the reasons which had led to the elevation to monarchical power of the House of Savoy, he declares that, though only required to consult the good of the country, the Savoy Monarchy did not do that, but, "badly advised, sought to consolidate itself by trampling on the rights of the people and reducing them to misery. Such is the present condition of the country—the slave of a multitude of intriguers—who think of everything else than ameliorating our condition. Half the nation," he continues, "lives at the expense of the other half;" and accordingly he would cut down all pensions to 200*l.* a year; would substitute "the armed manhood of the nation" for the few hundred thousands of soldiers now under arms; and then bursts into a denunciation of the priests, "the bitterest enemies of Italy," to whom "they give two and a half millions sterling—a disgrace and a sacrilege." He would convert all superfluous church bells into copper money to replace "dirty paper;" he would do away with prefects and sub-prefects, "who are only useful to obtain votes for the Government. It is," he concludes, "to the vicious electoral system that they are indebted to Parliament being filled with a multitude of job-hunters and place-seekers. . . . The Roman people, the head of the nation, would do well to salute with hisses and groans, at the entrance of the Chamber, these creators of the Grist Tax, the law of the Guarantees, and of the Convention of September."

RUSSIA.—Preparations are undoubtedly being made for the eventuality of a war with China. Large orders have been given for war material, torpedoes are being manufactured for the much talked-of volunteer fleet, and 30,000 men have been sent from Turkestan to the Kuldja frontier, a considerable force of troops having been already collected in Eastern Siberia. The generals who will probably be appointed to the command of the forces will be Skobelev, Imeritinsky, and Todleben. At present, however, all action is distinctly on the defensive.

The trial of the Nihilists accused of complicity in Solovieff's attempt upon the Czar and in the assassination of Mesentzoff, has been concluded at St. Petersburg. One of the principal prisoners was Dr. Weimar, who was accused of having bought the pistol with which Solovieff shot at the Czar, of having supplied him with poison, and of being mixed up with revolutionist leaders, and he has been sentenced to fifteen years in the mines, two of his companions being condemned to death, twelve others to various periods of hard labour, and two to exile.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—News has been received of the Mission to Abdurrahman, which has been received with great distinction, and has had three interviews with the Sirdar; who, however, has not yet returned any formal answer to the communication of the British Government. Abdurrahman's demeanour towards the Mission is said to be frank and courteous, and he discusses business in a very sensible and practical manner. There has been some more fighting, General Roberts having destroyed Padshah Khan Ghilzai's forts, and General Doran having had a sharp encounter with a large body of 2,000 Safis near Jellalabad, who were ultimately defeated with great loss; while a force of 4,000 Afghans was engaged near Mazeena on the 12th. From Cabul itself the chief news is the arrest and deportation to India of Mustaufi Habibullah Khan, who has been detected in sending letters to Mahomed Jan, urging him to attack the British troops lately in Ghazni and Maidan. His main object, the correspondent of *The Times* states, was to oppose as much as possible the acceptance of Abdurrahman as ruler at Cabul. He has a deadly feud with the Sirdar, and knows that, were Abdurrahman to be appointed Ameer, he would have to leave Afghanistan.

To turn to India proper, the Rump rebellion is again showing signs of breaking out, and troops have been despatched to the district to follow up the rebels. The Marquis of Ripon is expected to arrive at Bombay next Saturday, and will reach Simla on the 9th. Lord Lytton will then go to General Roberts' house at Snowdon, where he will remain until the rains set in, leaving Bombay about the end of June.

UNITED STATES.—All the Republican factions are anxiously looking forward to the meeting at Chicago of the National Republican Convention on Wednesday, when the party candidate for the Presidency will be selected. Amongst so many conflicting accounts it is difficult to judge of the chances of General Grant or his rivals.

The Reading Railway Company, generally considered to be one of the most flourishing American railways, has suspended payment, the reason being that speculation in iron and coal districts in order to secure the producing as well as the carrying trade had not succeeded owing to the depression in prices. The affairs of the company are said to be in a good condition, however, and the railway will continue to be worked, the President of the Company, Mr. Franklin Gowen, having been appointed one of the receivers.

A Bill has been introduced into Congress respecting the fishing grievance, which proposes to impose Customs' duties on fish and fish oil from Canada, and to appropriate 25,000*l.* to compensate the fishermen, who suffered by the Fortune Bay difficulty. The House Foreign Committee have also recommended Congress to request the President to take measures to secure the indemnity, and protection for American citizens from a repetition of such violence, and to procure an early abrogation of the Fishery Articles in the Treaty of Washington. Meanwhile the British war vessels, *Druid*, *Contest*, and *Flamingo*, have arrived on the Newfoundland coast from Bermuda to superintend the fisheries. The American steamer *Vandalia*, is also fitting out for a cruise off the Newfoundland coast. The British Ambassador has presented to the Secretary of State a communication from Earl Granville, thanking the United States Government for the cargo of provisions sent to the distressed Irish in the *Constellation*.



THE COURT

THE Queen is now at Balmoral with Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, and will remain in Scotland about a month. Her Majesty and the Princesses arrived on Saturday afternoon, having breakfasted at Perth, and stayed a short time at Ferryhill Junction for the Queen personally to present the Albert Medal to George Oatley, a coastguardsman, who recently saved the crew of a Swedish ship. A considerable crowd assembled to witness the ceremony. Her Majesty complimented the coastguardsman, and pinned the medal to his breast. Monday was the Queen's sixty-first birthday, and although the official celebration is deferred till to-day (Saturday), the usual salutes and ringing of bells took place at Windsor and other places, while at Balmoral Her Majesty was serenaded in the morning by the Crathie Choir. Her Majesty's age has been exceeded only by eleven British Sovereigns since the Norman Conquest, while only four of her predecessors have reigned longer than Queen Victoria, who completes her forty-third year of rule on the 20th of June. These are Henry III., who reigned fifty-six years, Edward III. fifty years, Elizabeth forty-five years, and George III. sixty years.—The Queen has given a cup to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, this being the first Royal Cup presented for yachting in Northern Ireland.

The Prince and Princess of Wales with their two sons returned from Cornwall at the end of last week, and on Saturday evening the Prince presided at a festival dinner in aid of the Princess Helena College. Next day the Prince and Princess and their sons attended Divine Service at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, where Canon Liddon preached on behalf of the Guards' Industrial Home, the service being the first held since the completion of the internal decorations of the building. On Monday evening the Prince dined with Lord Calthorpe, while the Princess and the Grand Duke of Hesse went to the French Plays at the Gaiety Theatre, and next day the Prince was at the Epsom Races, dining in the evening with Lord Wilton. The Princess, with the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Dukes of Edinburgh and Hesse, was present at the Royal Italian Opera. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught and Hesse, and the Duchess of Connaught went to the Derby, and in the evening the Prince gave his usual Derby dinner. The first State Ball of the season took place at Buckingham Palace on Thursday night, and was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family; while last (Friday) night the Prince would preside at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade. To-day (Saturday), the Prince and Princess will be present at the trooping of the colours in honour of the Queen's birthday.—June 19th has been fixed for the freeing of Putney, Wandsworth, and Hammersmith Bridges by the Prince and Princess, and during the coming month the Prince will visit the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham Hall, when he will lay the foundation stone of a new church.—Prince George of Wales will rejoin the *Bacchante* on June 10th, when the vessel will probably accompany the Reserve Squadron as far as the Baltic.

The Duke of Edinburgh on Saturday was present at a concert of the Amateur Orchestral Society at the Albert Hall, where he played the violin *obligato* to Gounod's "Ave Maria" sung by Madame Marie Roze. To-night he dines with Lord Northbrook at the official Admiralty banquet. The Duke has been created a Knight of St. Patrick in return for his recent labours on the Irish coast, and has been re-elected Master of the Trinity House.—The members of the Royal Family are taking a prominent part in musical affairs, for on Saturday night the Princess Christian joined in a concert in aid of the Albert Institute at Windsor, the Princess singing in the choir, playing a duet with M. Otto Goldschmidt, and contributing two pianoforte solos. She also took part in a concert given by the Windsor Amateur Madrigal Society on Tuesday, which day by the way was the Princess's thirty-fourth birthday, and was kept with due honours.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught returned to England from the Continent at the end of last week, and on Saturday the Duke visited Mr. Gladstone.—Prince Leopold arrived at Quebec on Sunday, and was met by the Princess Louise and her husband, no formal reception taking place. He had an excellent passage in the *Sardinian*.



CHURCH NEWS

THE CHURCH CONGRESS will this year be held at Leicester, commencing on September 28th, and lasting four days. The Bishop of Peterborough will preside, and the meetings will be held in a large hall specially erected for the purpose. The Archbishop of York, several Bishops, and a number of well-known clergymen, noblemen, and Members of Parliament have already promised to attend.

THE BISHOPRIC OF LIVERPOOL.—The consecration of the new Bishop (Canon Ryle) will take place in York Minster on the 11th inst. The Duke of Westminster has contributed 1,000*l.* towards the Bishopric Fund, and the clergy of the Diocese of Norwich, in which Canon Ryle has held the living of Stradbroke since 1861, intend to present a service of Communion Plate to the Cathedral church as a loving gift from one Diocese to another, and a testimonial of affection and regard to the first Bishop of Liverpool.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF LORDS RIPON AND KENMARE have created almost as much excitement amongst Religious Societies as Mr. Bradlaugh's persistency in claiming his right to the seat in Parliament to which he has been elected. Meetings have been held in various parts of the country to protest against these appointments as "dangerous to the civil and religious interests of the empire," and petitions adopted requesting Parliament to take measures for the protection of the Protestant Constitution of the country.

THE SPREAD OF SECULARISM.—The secretaries of the Christian Evidence Society, in a letter to the *Record*, call attention to the activity of the two Secular Societies, each of which has a weekly paper circulating by thousands, and branch societies in many large towns, as well as unorganised adherents all over the land. One of them officially stated in February last that it "is now stronger in numbers than at any period of its existence, more new members have been enrolled during the three past years than in the previous six; its lecturers are more active, its meetings more numerous, and its executive more united than ever." "There is no question," continue the Christian Evidence Society Secretaries, "that there is great ignorance of these proceedings, and consequently great indifference, among Christian people. There is also a mistaken impression that they are to be met by the simple preaching of the Gospel; whereas it must be obvious that their erroneous opinions are extending in face of such widespread preaching and dissemination of the Gospel as the land has never known. No, a special agency, educational and controversial, is required; an agency which deals

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with difficulties and questionings, with doubts and denials, such an agency as we have the honour to represent."

BISHOP RYLE ON SCEPTICISM.—The Bishop Designate of Liverpool, preaching on Sunday last in New College Chapel, Oxford, on Unbelief, said that it was startling to a young man beginning his University career to find cherished doctrines and principles denied and sneered at, but it was no more than their own old Bible might have taught them to expect, for it was written "There shall come in the last day scoffers." It was, however, comforting to remember that there was probably less of real downright unbelief than there appeared to be. Thousands, they might be sure, did not in their heart of hearts believe all that they said with their lips, many a sceptical saying was a borrowed article picked up and retailed, because it sounded clever. The very people who went through life sneering and scoffing at Christianity continually broke down in their own last hours, and were glad enough to send for the ministers of religion and seek comfort in the old doctrines of the despised creeds. Some went from one extreme to another, and after living sceptics for years went out of the world in grovelling credulity of the humblest submission to the worst superstitions of the Church of Rome. He could remember the day when he had tried hard to be an unbeliever, because religion crossed his path and he did not like its holy requirements. He was delivered from the pit, he believed, by the grace of God leading him to a book which of late years had undeservedly fallen out of sight. He meant Faber's "Difficulties of Infidelity."

THE "SALVATION ARMY."—On Tuesday, at St. James's Hall, Mrs. Booth, wife of the "General," delivered a lecture on the "Principles, Measures, and Aims of the Salvation Army." She stated that according to the most carefully compiled statistics more than 90 per cent. of the working population of this so-called Christian country never crossed the threshold of either church or chapel. Until she had mixed among the masses of the people she had never imagined that such human beings existed as she had seen by the Tyne side, in South Wales, and in Lancashire, where men had pulled a poor little girl-Captain down a flight of steps, and kicked her, only because she had tried to bless them and to do them good. It was to reach the untaught, unthinking, and unwashed, over whose heads the ministrations of the Church had flown, that her husband had started the Salvation Army, and acting on the principle of adopting means to ends, they had sought to arouse attention by striking and novel appeals, just as prophets of old had done things strange in the sight of the Jews, to awaken them to a sense of their iniquity. Much good had been effected, and much more might have been done had the magistrates and police protected the preachers and kept the "roughs" in order, instead of siding with them against the preachers. They had now 5,280 men and women speaking in public every Sunday and nearly every night. These were unpaid; and there were besides 267 "captains," paid evangelists. There were 151 stations throughout the country, and during the year ended the 12th of last month 14,669, had been collected locally and expended locally, every penny so taken and spent being strictly accounted for.

A TRACT DISTRIBUTOR at Dublin has been fined 17s. with the alternative of fourteen days imprisonment, for offering to a Roman Catholic priest a handbill inviting him to a meeting for "friendly discussion." An appeal was made to the Court of Queen's Bench, which, however, declined to quash the conviction, the judges holding that the act of offering such a handbill to a priest was an insult in itself, and might have led to a breach of the peace.

CARDINAL NEWMAN has this week been an honoured guest at Oxford University. On Saturday he was entertained at dinner by the President and Fellows of Trinity College, of which foundation he is himself an Honorary Fellow, and afterwards attended a *conversazione* held in the gardens by lime-light. On Sunday he preached twice at St. Giles's Roman Catholic Church, that being the first time that his voice has been heard from any pulpit in Oxford since his secession from the Church of England. On Monday he dined with the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, and on Tuesday left Oxford to return home.



ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The revival of *Mignon* for Madame Albani, who first played the heroine (as Mdle. Albani) in July, 1874, was welcome on all accounts. Her impersonation of the character has now, with the aid of experience, reached a standard which challenges criticism. The gay Filina, as represented by that clever young artist, Mdle. Alwina Valleria, makes an effective contrast to the gentle Mignon, only moved to out-spoken emotion under exceptional conditions; Madame Scalchi is a Frederick replete with excellent intentions; but, like most Fredericks we have seen, occasionally too demonstrative; the new tenor, M. Engel, is a somewhat staid William Meister; M. Ciampi a Laertes always trying to be comic; and Signor Vidal a tolerable Lathario. Another incident within the last eight days has been Madame Adelina Patti's appearance as Violetta Valery. If anything could raise the unhappy "heroine" of Dunas' too famous romance from the slough of despond into the pure atmosphere of hope, it would be music so subtly expressive as much of that with which Verdi, in setting the text, was inspired, and a conception, both in a vocal and dramatic sense, so deeply felt and consummately exemplified as that of Madame Patti. The final act, with death for its climax, is as powerfully touching as ever. As a matter of course, we have had *Don Giovanni*, with Madame Patti (in our time at least) as the "Zerlina of Zerlinas." Mdle. Valleria is a prepossessing Donna Elvira; but the imposing character of Donna Anna hardly comes within the province of Mdle. Louise Pyk. Signor Cotogni plays Giovanni after his accustomed manner; and M. Gaillard is on the whole a very acceptable Leporello, dispensing with much of the "gag" (to employ an accepted conventional phrase) in which some representatives of the unscrupulous hero's factotum indulge. Meanwhile the promised novelty, *Estella*—an Italian version of M. Jules Cohen's four-act comic opera, *Les Bluets*, originally produced at the Théâtre Lyrique in 1867—is awaited with anxiety, the greater, inasmuch as the part of Estella is to be sustained by Madame Patti.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The promised representation of *Lohengrin*, under the direction of Herr Richter, having been postponed until to-night, Mr. Mapleson has been compelled to fall back on the operas belonging to his repertory most conveniently at hand. At the second performance of *Faust*, Mr. Maas being away, and Mr. Candidus unwilling to make his *reentrée* in any other part, than that of Lohengrin, for which he was originally advertised, Madame Christine Nilsson had to play Marguerite to the Faust of Signor Runcio. Madame Nilsson's performance was even more tender and poetical than on the night of her first appearance, Signor Runcio did his best, and no one missed Mr. Candidus. We have had *Carmen* twice, and with such an impersonation of the gipsy heroine as that of Miss Minnie Hawk, could have willingly seen it twice again. We have had *Aida* twice, with Madame Marie Roze, accepted and applauded in every part she plays, as the Ethiopian Princess-slave. Here, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Signor Frapoli, Signor

Runcio had again to do duty as Radames; so that with these and with Don José (*Carmen*) he has had enough to do of late. The second appearance of Mdle. Nevada, the young American who made so favourable an impression last week as Amina, was inevitably put off. Why should not Mdle. Van Zandt, who is here and belongs to Mr. Mapleson's company, have been Mdle. Nevada's substitute? It is to be hoped that *Lohengrin*, this evening, with Nilsson as Elsa, and Herr Richter in the orchestra, will make things look brighter.

"LA DAMNATION DE FAUST."—The two performances at St. James's Hall (on Friday and Saturday evenings) of this, perhaps the greatest work from the pen of the French composer, Berlioz, were in all respects remarkable. Mr. Charles Hallé brought his Lancashire chorus-singers, together with his Manchester orchestra (for the shire chorus-singers, in order to show amateurs in the capital how most part), to London, in order to show amateurs in the capital how music of the most intricate and difficult kind. The entire London Press has borne testimony to a success honourably earned, and in fact undeniable. For many years we have not listened to such unique performances. The audience on each occasion was enthusiastic, and on each occasion the wonderfully instrumented "Hungarian March" and the delicate "Ballet of Sylphs," accompanying "Faust's Dream," were unanimously encored. No praise, indeed, for the orchestra and chorus (the latter trained by Mr. Hecht, a well-known Manchester professor) could be too hearty. The leading singers deservedly shared the honours, as was their just due. By her rendering of the music put into the lips of Margaret, Miss Mary Davies may be said to have made an important step forward. Though a Welsh lady, she is a real German "Gretchen," and has made herself thoroughly conversant with the part. Mr. Edward Lloyd did excellent service in the by no means accommodating music of Faust; and Herr Henschel threw more than wonted energy into that of Mephistopheles, proving himself the Teutonic bass-barytone (or barytone-bass) *par excellence*. In the smaller character of Brander Mr. Hilton did all that could be expected.

WAIFS.—The third of the organ recitals with orchestra given at the Trocadero, Paris, by M. Alexander Guilment, will take place next Thursday, the 3rd of June. Recently at Kiew, the celebrated pianist, Anton Rubinstein, had to give the last of his three concerts in semi-darkness. The gas works had been burnt down on the morning of the day for which the performance was announced, and the room was sparsely illuminated with a few wax tapers, hurriedly obtained.—The triennial Lower Rhine Festival, under the direction of Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, began on Whit-Sunday, at Cologne, with Beethoven's overture, *The Consecration of the House*, and Handel's *Israel in Egypt*.—Herr Jauner, the well-known Viennese *impresario*, has definitely resigned his position as manager of the Imperial Opera House, only consenting to direct affairs until the close of the season, at the end of June, after which the theatre will remain shut until the middle of August. Schubert's opera, *Alfonso und Estrella*, which, since its failure at Vienna during the composer's lifetime has never been heard except at the Grand Ducal Theatre of Weimar (under the direction of Liszt), is to be revived in the autumn, with some pieces chosen from his other no more fortunate dramatic work, *Fieslavas*. The overtures to these operas alone are known in England.—Herr Hofkapellmeister C. Krebs, father of Mdle. Marie Krebs, the well-known pianist, so much applauded at Mr. Arthur Chappell's Popular Concerts, died on the 6th inst. at Dresden, aged 76. He was a musician of considerable note.—Palestrina's monument at Rome was inaugurated on the 17th inst. without any marked ceremony.—On the 20th inst. the long expected statue of Rameau was placed upon its pedestal at Dijon.



THE TURF.—With the result of the Derby and the rest of the racing at Epsom still fresh in the mind of all who have to make weekly jottings on Turf affairs, it is somewhat difficult to "hark back" only a few days; but the Manchester Cup victory of Isonomy is too marked an event not to notice, if but in a few words. There were not many judges of racing who really thought that Mr. F. Grettton would set his Cambridgeshire winner such a task as that of competing with 9st. 12 lbs. on his back in what would certainly be a large field; but following the advice of the late Admiral Rous that good horses who have weights would win big handicaps more frequently if their owners started them, he sent his horse to the post, and as it turned out, to victory, Isonomy beating The Abbot and nineteen others, though the judge's fiat was only by a head. In the records of racing in modern days we have some excellent performances by heavily weighted horses in handicaps, for instance, those of Vespasian, Collingwood, Stirling, and Thunder, and last but not least that of Master Kildare in the recent City and Suburban; but Isonomy's victory over more than a mile and a half of ground stamps him as one of the best if not the best racehorse which has been on the Turf for the last quarter of a century. However, we must not take too much for granted, and if he meets Rayon d'Or and Chippendale in some of the great cup races of the season, the contests are bound to be of a very exciting character.—The French Derby (Prix du Jockey Club) was decided on Sunday last at Chantilly, but so settled a matter was it by anticipation in favour of Beaumont, that a great deal of the usual spirit of the contest was eliminated, and only a small field of eight came to the post. Beaumont, though he failed conspicuously in our Two Thousand, started at 5 to 2 on him, and with our English crack jockey, F. Archer, in the saddle, the race was regarded as "all over but shouting." And so it was after the horses had passed the judge's box, but it was only by a short head that the victory was gained in the last stride from Le Lion.—And now for our own Derby. The recent break-down of Beadesert, for whom Lord Alington and Sir F. Johnstone had given 7,000l. last autumn, seemed to make the race more open, but at the same time it made it a better thing for the other favourites, and notably for Bend Or, who, with an unbeaten certificate as a two-year-old, has held the post of first favourite all through the piece. During the last fortnight the odds against the Duke of Westminster's colt gradually shortened, and though a little opposition to him showed itself from time to time, he was never ousted from his place in the market, albeit his stable companion Muncaster was strongly supported, as also the other Russley horse, Ercildoune, owned by Lord Rosebery, and Robert the Devil remained in good odour to the end. Nineteen competitors came to the post, and 2 to 1 was the favourite's starting price, Von der Tann almost at the last moment supplanting Robert the Devil, there being a strong impression that Fordham would repeat the victory he gained last year on Sir Beys. To make a long story short, the most conspicuous of the runners after a little distance had been traversed was the unpleasantly named "Robert" before alluded to, and it looked any odds in his favour a short way from home, but Bend Or, or rather his jockey F. Archer, made a grand effort, and won on the post by a head, thus adding English to French Derby honours. Some say that if Rossiter had made more use of "Robert" at the distance he would have won, but *per contra* it may also be urged that Archer timed his struggle to a second, and could have won more easily had he been so minded; and it should further be remembered that Bend Or ran the

latter part of the race with a twisted plate. Last week we ventured to anticipate that the professional prophets would almost to a man go for Bend Or, and further that these vaticinations would not be far out. Indeed, as far as prognostications for a big race could go, it was really odds on rather than against the winner, so far ahead of all the two-year-olds was he last season, and it may be fairly said that all his victories were obtained without his being thoroughly "stretched." The success of the Duke of Westminster, who is not only "Master of the Horse" by his recent official appointment but by his Epsom coup, is a matter for *bona fide* congratulation. He is one of the few owners who race for honour and sport, and not "for filthy lucre's sake;" and his plucky purchase of Doncaster, the sire of the Derby hero, a few years ago for the princely sum of 14,000l. has met its due reward. The house of Grosvenor has from of old been a staunch supporter of the Turf, and ere this has scored more than one Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger victory, the famous Touchstone being one of the winners of the last-named race in the yellow and black colours. By the way, if any of our readers are puzzled at the name of the Derby winner of Wednesday, suffice it to say that Bend Or is an heraldic term which signifies one of the devices on the Grosvenor coat of arms.

CRICKET.—More genial weather has infused spirit into this game, and big scores are still the order of the day on the hard ground, several over 50 having been put on record during the last few days.—Cambridge has beaten Yorkshire by ten wickets, the Hon. Ivo Bligh for the former marking 70 and 57 (not out), and Ulyett for the latter 54.—In Eleven Players of England v. Sixteen of Edinburgh, the great feature of the batting was Shrewsbury's 69 and 82.—Lancashire has beaten Derbyshire by twenty runs, Barlow being credited with 64, Mr. Hornby with 81, Mr. Leese with 62, and Horrocks with 61 for the cotton county; and Rigley with 64 and Foster with 78 for Derbyshire.—At Lord's, Yorkshire has made a poor fight with the M.C.C., losing the game by ten wickets.—In a drawn match between Rugby School and Trinity, Cambridge, F. M. Lucas made 122 for his college.—The Australians go on winning their matches, the Eighteen of Longsight, with G. F. Grace and W. R. Gilbert, being easily beaten. For the Antipodeans Blackman summed up 81, and Bonner 73. But the biggest scoring of the week, and, indeed, with one exception, the biggest ever known in a first-class match, took place in Cambridge v. Gentlemen of England. The University put together in one innings no less than 593—only 37 short of the famous 630 made by Oxford against Middlesex in 1876. For Cambridge the Hon. Ivo Bligh, who bids fair to be the champion scorer of the season, contributed 90, Whitfield 116, Jones 124, Steel 56, and Lancashire 60.

AQUATICS.—Hanlan the Canadian has beaten Courtney at Washington, and has engaged to row Riley. It is as good as arranged that Trickett and Hanlan will meet on the Thames, and Boyd has challenged the former to a match on the Tyne. So sculling matters look pretty lively again.

BILLIARDS.—M. Vignaux, the French champion, in two cannon games has defeated J. Bennett, our ex-champion, easily enough, after giving him points.



GAS COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC generally will be interested in a decision just given by the magistrates of Dudley. The secretary of the local gas company was summoned for refusing to sell to the Town Clerk a copy of the accounts. The Corporation, who prosecuted, argued that the Act of 1871 incorporated that of 1847, and so made the publication of the accounts compulsory; whilst for the gas company it was contended that public legislation did not override their private Act which absolved them from any such publication. The Bench imposed a fine of 50l. and costs, but granted a case for the superior courts.

JURISDICTION OF THE LORD MAYOR'S COURT.—At a dinner of the Law and City Courts' Committee, on Monday, the Chairman said that the process of "foreign attachment," by which the citizens London had been enabled to recover many thousands of pounds, had been attacked, and the City was upon its trial, to see whether it could not recover its ancient rights. The Lords Justices of Appeal had pronounced opinion on a side issue, not on the merits of the case, and the question would be submitted to the House of Lords for final decision.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL ON MR. BRADLAUGH.—After several adjournments, the Director and Secretary of the *British Empire* Newspaper Company have been committed for trial on the charge of publishing an alleged libel on Mr. Bradlaugh, asserting that while lecturing he had called on the Deity to strike him dead. The defendant pleaded justification, and several witnesses declared on oath that, at different dates and places, they had heard the plaintiff use language similar to that contained in the alleged libel. Mr. Bradlaugh, who conducted his own case, complained that the libel had been repeated in circulars directed to every member of Parliament, and offered to withdraw the summons against Mr. Lister, the Director, upon receiving his assurance that he knew nothing of those circulars. This assurance was given, but as Mr. Lister's counsel claimed that the summons against his client should be dismissed, as he was not responsible, the plaintiff insisted on his rights, and both defendants were committed for trial, their own recognizances in 100l. being accepted for their appearance.

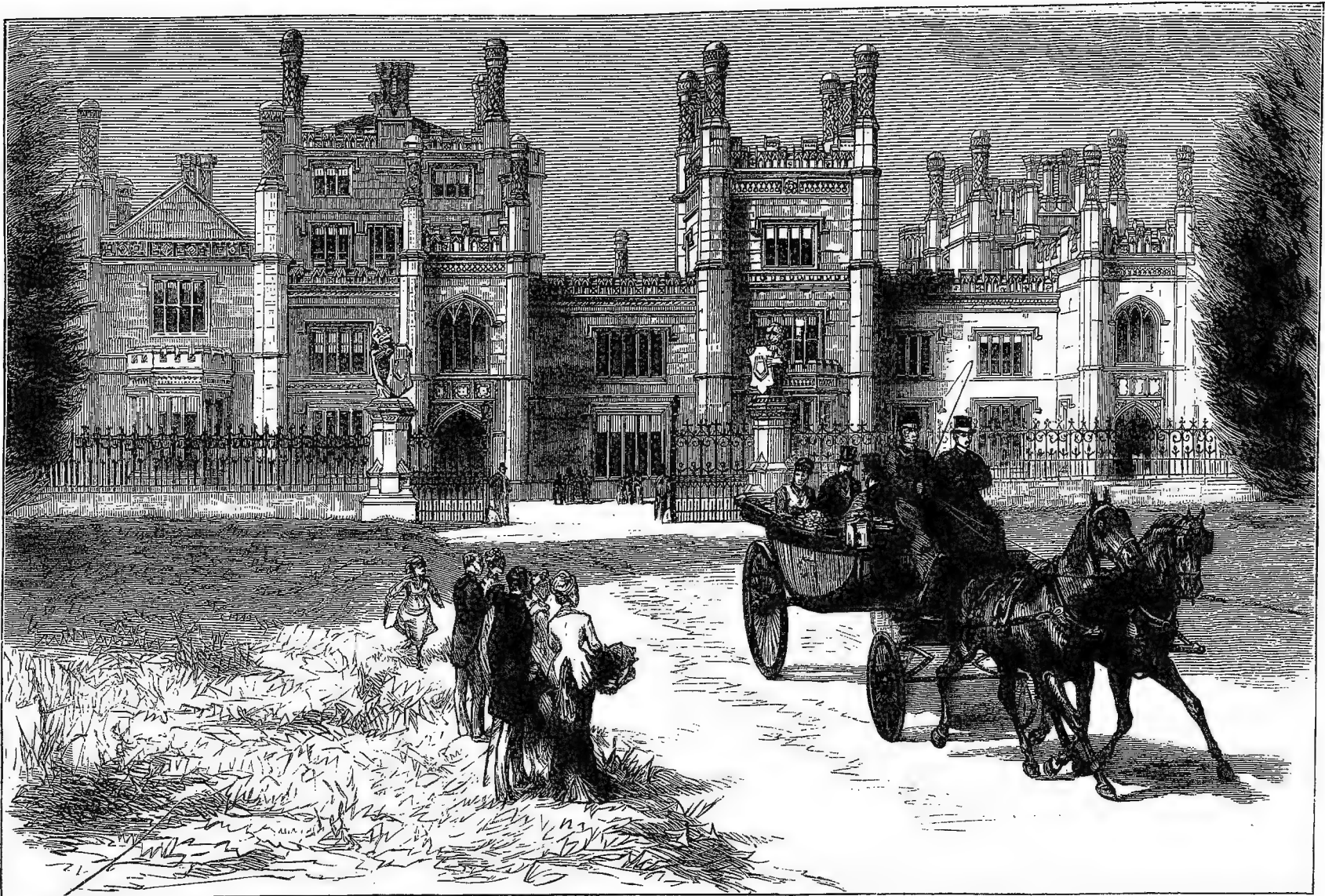
THE TICHBORNE CASE.—The case of "Castro v. The Queen" was mentioned in the Court of Appeal on Tuesday by the Attorney-General, Sir Henry James; and the Judges, Lord Justices Bramwell, Thesiger, and Baggallay, fixed the hearing of the arguments on the Writ of Error for Thursday next. Lord Justice Baggallay expressed a doubt as to his own competency to sit as a member of the Court.

THE CIVIL SERVICE STORES appear to be conducted by gentlemen of a preternaturally suspicious turn of mind. The other day a Post Office clerk named Sales went there to buy some undershirts, taking with him one to serve as a pattern, and on finding that none like it were to be had, he put it into his pocket, whereupon one of the managers at once gave him into custody for stealing it. He was, however, fortunate enough to be able to show clearly that it was his own property, and Mr. Flowers, before whom the case was heard, accordingly dismissed the charge, remarking that the defendant was quite free from any imputation, and left the Court without a stain upon his character.

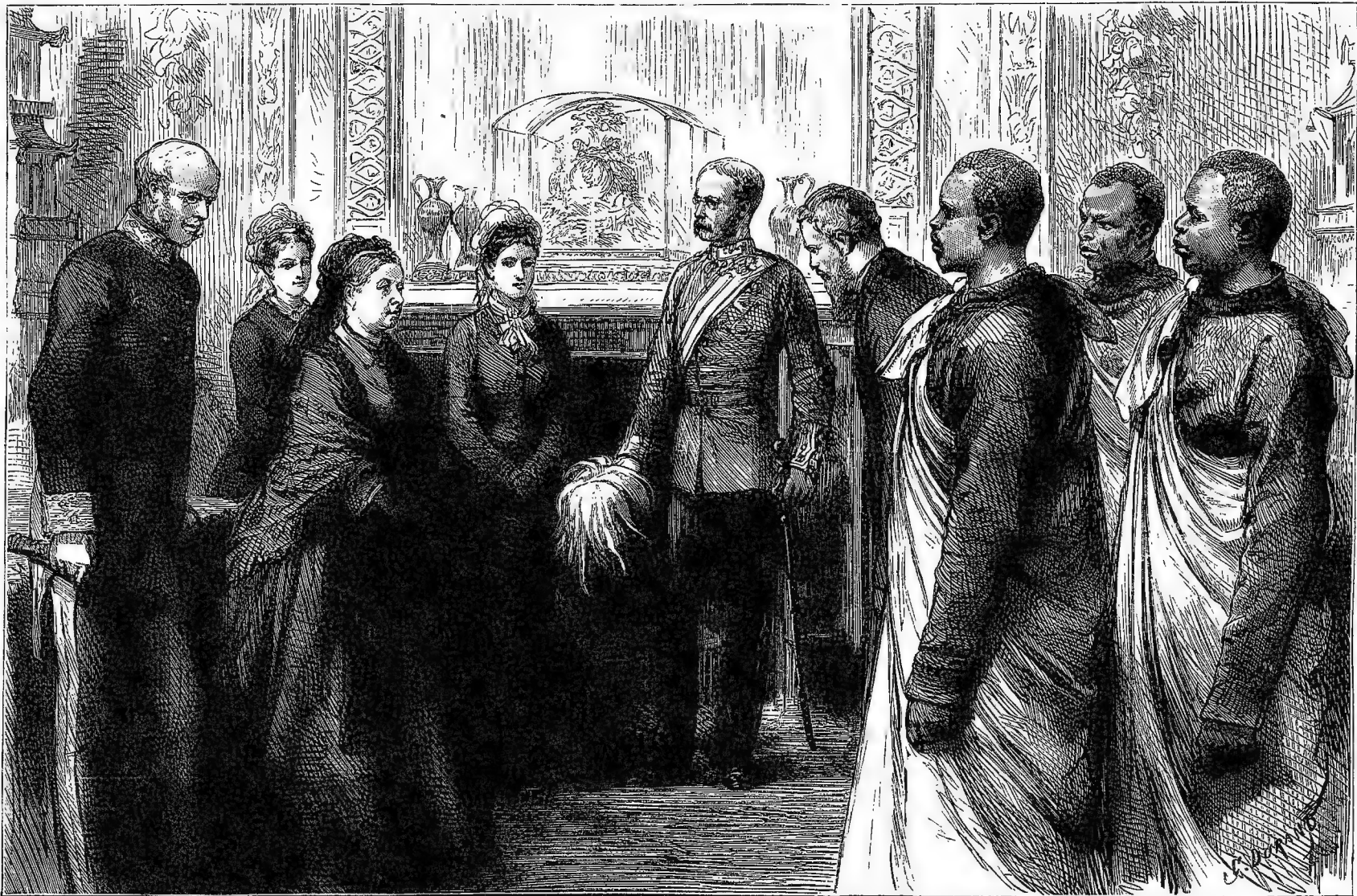
MRS. WELDON, who, it will be remembered, was convicted in March last of having libelled M. Rivière, was brought up for judgment on Monday, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, dating from her conviction, she having failed to keep the promise which she then made not to repeat the offence. It was shown that she had since issued a circular to her pupils, stating that "in all times Barabbas had been preferred before Jesus, but she felt that, knowing her as they did, they would stand by her."

A DUBLIN TELEGRAPH CLERK has been committed for trial for unlawfully disclosing the contents of a telegraphic message relating to a recent Parliamentary election.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The difficulty of finding a policeman when he is wanted has often been complained of, but perhaps has never been exemplified in a more curious manner than in the



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT TRURO—TREGOTHNAN CASTLE, RESIDENCE OF THE EARL OF FALMOUTH



RECEPTION OF THE UGANDA CHIEFS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE—PRESENTATION OF KING MTESA'S AMBASSADORS TO THE QUEEN



DRAWN BY LUKE FILDÉS, A.R.A.

She shivered—leaned her head against the back of the chair—then moved, breathed, sighed no more.

LORD BRACKENBURY: A Novel

By AMELIA B. EDWARDS,

Author of "Barbara's History," "Debenham's Vow," &c.

CHAPTER XXVIX.

DIVINE PHILOSOPHY

HORACE COCHRANE had a certain favourite bad habit—a habit so deeply rooted and so long cherished that it had become, if not a necessity of life, an indispensable adjunct to one of the first necessities of life—namely, sleep. He used to read in bed. Ill or well, early or late, he carried up his book as regularly as he carried up his candle; and no matter how tired he might be, he could not sleep—or, which is the same thing, fancied he could not sleep—without it. So, although it was past two o'clock when he bade Lancelot good-night, he, as usual, provided himself with what he was pleased to call his "literary nightcap."

But his nightcap on this occasion played him false, and kept him broad awake. It was the same book of which he had carelessly turned some fifty pages or so, that evening of Mr. Marrable's visit, when a certain conversation already recorded took place in the studio after dinner. A new book then; just launched, uncut, unread, unreviewed—an old book now, according to the chronology in force at circulating libraries; but in another sense for ever new, seeing that it has passed into a classic, and promises to last as long as the tongue in which it is written. Resuming it with every disposition to slip it presently under his pillow and go to sleep, Cochrane read on and on with increasing interest, till he found himself at the end of the volume. Then he put out his lamp and resolved to go to sleep. But his head was full of what he had been reading, and he tried in vain to think of other things—of falling water, of armies marching past, of waves breaking on the beach, and the like. Then he tried counting from one to five thousand; but long enough before he reached the end of the first thousand he caught himself running after a dozen different trains of thought, mixing up the people and places of the book with the people and places among whom and which he was now living, till past and present, poetry and prose, faces and scenes the most incongruous, chased each other in a kind of demon rout through his brain. Weimar, old Lois, Goetz von Berlichingen, Langtreys Grange, "The Sorrows of Werter" and the Brackenbury law-suit; Kotzebue, Karl-August, and the Countess Castellosso; La Spezia, with its untold tale of crime and mystery; Winifred Savage and her flock of snow-white pigeons; Frankfort, and Downing Street, and the Bride-Stones with their apocryphal legend; Lady Symes, Isaac Plant, and Mr. Marrables.

He bore it till he could bear it no longer. Then, in sheer desperation, he struck a light, partly dressed, and stole downstairs in search of the second volume.

All was dark below, and so silent that he could hear the clock ticking in the kitchen, and a cricket shrilling on the hearth. He

shaded his candle with his hand as he crossed the passage, and set it softly down outside the studio door. Then he slowly turned the handle. It yielded noiselessly. To his surprise he found the room full of light, and Lancelot still up.

He had brought out his unfinished painting, and placed it on a chair close under the lamp. His back was towards the door. His attitude indicated profound absorption—arms folded; head bent, eyes and thoughts intent upon the canvas.

For a moment, Cochrane hesitated to disturb him; and in that moment—so capricious are the ways of memory—he suddenly remembered all about that vaguely-recollected head which he fancied he had seen in some Venetian Gallery.

"So! not gone to bed?" he said, rattling the door-handle, and coming in with an air of well-feigned unpremeditation. "Don't look so startled, my dear fellow. I can't sleep to-night, and I've come down for the second volume of that 'Life of Goethe.' But what business have you to be flitting with the fine arts at this unearthly hour of the morning?"

"None whatever; only I thought I would just glance at my picture with a fresh eye, not having seen it for several days."

And, but for Cochrane's hand upon his arm, he would have hastily replaced the canvas with its face to the wall.

"Not so fast, if you please," interposed that intelligent observer. "I should like to look at it again."

It is an upright subject, containing two figures, half life-size, in mediæval costume—a student seated, a woman standing, a table between them. The woman wears a green and white dress, edged with dark fur. Young, beautiful, earnest-looking, she gazes out of the picture with a rapt expression. Her left hand rests upon a globe of iridescent glass. The youth (in a short surcoat of violet velvet, black hose, and pointed shoes) sits with his back towards the spectator, his face upturned, his hand grasping the arm of his chair, in act to rise. Pale, eager-eyed, breathless, he listens, and his soul seems to hang upon her lips. The table is strewn with mathematical instruments and writing materials. An illuminated missal lies open on the floor. The background represents a Gothic interior seen in the warm glow of a stained glass window, one pane of which, being open, lets in a flood of pure light upon the face and figure of the girl. The picture, half real, half symbolic, tells its story easily. The artist calls it "Divine Philosophy."

"Humph!—just so," said Cochrane, after contemplating it for some moments in silence. "You don't know what a compliment I have been paying you, my artist friend. I have actually been taking you for Paris Bordone."

"Paris Bordone?—well I have often wished that the soul of Titian had elected to enter into this poor body of mine; but I'm not so

sure that that I would care to afford a local habitation to Paris Bordone. What put that comparison into your head?"

"Divine Philosophy herself. I recognised that head the moment I saw Miss Savage with her hat off; yet I could not conceive where I had seen it. I made sure it was in some painting of the Venetian school . . . and there is a feeling of Bordone in it—a warm flesh-and-blood solidity—a directness—a freshness . . . by Jove! Brackenbury, it's a mighty nice bit of painting."

"I wish I could think so," said the artist with some embarrassment.

"Why didn't you tell me it was a portrait of Miss Savage?"

"It is not a portrait," said Lancelot, reddening.

Cochrane looked first at him, then at the picture, and lifted his eyebrows incredulously.

"That is to say, it is not altogether an ideal head. I—I may have taken a hint—"

"Miss Savage did not sit for it, then?"

"Certainly not."

Cochrane made a telescope of his hands; drew back; and, whistling softly, inspected the picture from various distances.

"For a portrait—painted from memory," he said slowly, with a pause between each word, "it is really—an uncommonly—good likeness. And whatever you may say, my friend, a portrait is a portrait—whether the person represented sits for it or not. The complexion is capital—pose of the head very cleverly managed—the eye, too—earnest, luminous, frank . . . you have caught the expression, and given it just that touch of elevation which the subject demands."

Then, with a sudden change from criticism to sarcasm, he added meaningly:—

"Her eyes, her lips, her cheeks, her shape, her features seem to be drawn by Love's own hand—By Love himself in love!"

—who says that, by the way? Not Shakespeare?"

Lancelot drew himself up.

"The lines, I think, are Dryden's," he said, stiffly; "but I do not see their application."

"I beg your pardon—it's no business of mine. Anyhow, you have painted a remarkably good picture. What the deuce has become of that second volume?—Thanks, I have found it—under this heap of newspapers."

And with a glance at the clock on the mantelshelf, now pointing to half-past three, Cochrane once more said "Good night."

But as he opened the door, he paused and listened.

"What's that?" he said.

"What is what?"

Cochrane held up his hand.

"Hush!" he said. "I hear a horse galloping—it draws nearer! Surely, you hear it now?"

"I think I do—By Jove! it's some one coming down the lane—and in a devil of a hurry, too! Let's go and see what it is!"

The doors were all barred and bolted, and there were two to open. The rider outside had meanwhile pulled up at the gate, and was hallooing at the top of his voice.

"You might shout long enough, my friend, before James would hear you," muttered Lancelot, as he slipped the last bolt. "Thor with his hammer would not wake that fellow, when he is kept up till after midnight. Now, then—who are you, and what do you want?"

"A' want Doctor Saunders!" replied a voice from out the darkness.

"Doctor Saunders has been gone this hour and a half. You must have met him on the road."

"Not a bit on't! Tell 'ee's sleep'n the night here. Go week 'un up, will 'ee, an' tell 'un's wantin'."

"What's the matter, my man, and where do you come from?" asked Lancelot. "I seem to know your voice."

"It baint Muster Brack'nry?"

Lancelot had by this time undone the yard gate and admitted this late visitor, who came in leading his horse by the bridle. But it was so dark that neither could distinguish the other's features.

"Yes, it is I—and if I could only find a lantern . . ."

"Oh! Loard, sir—Muster Brack'nry, it's me, sir—Reuben!"

"Miss Langtreys's Reuben? Good! God! man, what's the matter?"

"Eh, then, Muster Brack'nry, Madam's took wi' a strook, an' Miss Winifred she thinks th' missus be a dyin'—so she sent me to fetch the new doctor; an' the wench at un's lodgin' she said a' was sleep'n at Ow'd Court—so I turned the cob's hid, an' brought un along by the short cuts through Deadman's Clough an' Cook's Spinney. An's gone whoam arter all?"

"Miss Langtreys dying! And you have ridden to Singleton, and from Singleton here?"

"Ees, sir; and th' cob's welly clemmed."

"You shall leave the cob in my stable, and I'll mount you on a fresh horse. Here James!—James, you fool! Wake up, there! Rouse the fellow for me somehow, Cochrane, if you break the door in! Good heavens! and when did this happen? What! in the afternoon? But that's twelve hours ago! Why was I not sent for at once?—Dr. Phipps—Ah! you should have fetched Dr. Saunders at the first! Yes, my lad, he was to have slept here; but he changed his mind, and went back with a gentleman who was going to the barracks. So, here's James at last! Look here, James, give that cob a wash down, a clean bed, and a warm mash; and wake George up, and bid him saddle Brown Harry, and put the mare in the trap immediately. You shall take Brown Harry, Reuben—No, I'll take Brown Harry, and you shall take the trap, and bring Saunders back in it to The Grange. Cochrane, my dear boy, this is a bad business. I don't ask you to come with me at this hour of the morning; but perhaps you'll ride over after breakfast, if I'm not back by then, and see how matters are going on?"

"I'll be bound it's not so bad as this fellow represents it," said Cochrane. "These rustics always exaggerate."

"God grant you be right! Here, Reuben, my lad—come into the house, and take something to keep the cold out, before you start back again."

CHAPTER XXX.

IN THE LONG GALLERY

It was just five o'clock in the morning when Lancelot Brackenbury led his horse across the little bridge over the moat at Langtreys Grange. The darkness was intense; the roads were bad; and a dizzling rain had been falling ever since he started. The air, too, was raw and chill, as befitted the hour and the season.

Knowing that there was no one to take his horse, Lancelot led him to the stables; silenced the dogs with a friendly whistle; lit Reuben's lantern; and himself attended to the wants of his beast. This done, he went round to the front; rang; waited; rang again, and again waited; and so went on till, just as he was debating whether he should not go back to the stables and keep Brown Harry company till dawn, he heard a bolt drawn, and a voice inside saying:—

"Is that you, Reuben?"

"It is I—Lancelot."

There was an exclamation—the dropping of an iron chain—the quick opening of a door—and Winifred stood before him with a wavering night-lamp in her hand.

"Oh, Lancelot!"

There was a glad thankfulness in the tone, which said more than any words of welcome.

He went in and shut the door.

"How is she?" he asked.

"Better now, and sleeping quietly. But she was so feverish a little after midnight, that I sent Reuben for Dr. Saunders. How did you know she was ill?"

"Because Saunders had been dining with me, and Reuben came after him to Old Court."

And he explained how, the one being in his chaise and the other on horseback, they had taken different roads, and missed by the way.

"But how came you to call in Saunders?" he asked. "I thought you always employed Phipps."

"Dr. Phipps was here for more than an hour yesterday evening. He came the moment he was summoned; but having to go to Chester by a late train, he bade me send for Dr. Saunders in case of need. Perhaps I was wrong to send; but I was frightened—she seemed so wandering and excited."

"But she is asleep now?"

"Yes; she has been sleeping for the last two hours. Bridget is with her, and will call me the moment she wakes."

"Then you had gone to bed, my poor child!"

"No; I was lying on the sofa in the oak parlour. I suppose I was asleep; for I woke thinking it was Sunday, and fancying I heard the church bells ringing."

They had gone into the dining-room, and Winifred, as she said this, dropped wearily into the same chair from which Miss Langtreys had fallen. The room was still in disorder—chairs standing about, writing materials on the table, a water decanter and a half-filled tumbler on the sideboard.

"But why did you not send for me at once?" said Lancelot, leaning against the table. "How and when did it happen? Reuben said something about 'a stroke'; but it's not so bad as that, I hope? Tell me all about it."

She had little to tell, and of that little the greater part is already known to us. The lawyers had met; the mortgage was paid off; and Miss Langtreys, being over-excited, had fallen forward, as if fainting, in the act of signing a receipt for the title-deeds. The ordinary restoratives failing to revive her, she continued insensible, though breathing heavily, for more than three hours. Dr. Phipps, who arrived a little before six, bled her in the arm, applied ice to the temples, and succeeded in bringing her back to consciousness. He then left, enjoining absolute quiet, and promising to return next morning on his way back from Chester. She slept awhile after this, or seemed to sleep; but towards midnight became feverish and talkative. Then Winifred despatched Reuben for Dr. Saunders.

"And the nature of the attack?"

"He did not say. I asked him if there was danger, and he replied that he hoped not. I know what that means."

"It means that he will not commit himself to an opinion."

Winifred shook her head.

"I have no hope," she said, quietly. "But I am not going to break down. There will be time enough for tears—by and by."

Lancelot bent over her, and gently touched her hand.

"Dear, you must not think that," he said. "Your aunt is one of the last persons in the world to be stricken in that way—so spare, so active, so abstemious! Believe me, it is most improbable."

He felt an immense longing to take the hand in his—to hold it fast; but he turned away instead, and went to the window.

"Her room is over this, I think?" he said presently.

"No, it is over the oak parlour."

"No one, of course, sleeps in the long gallery?"

"Too unhappy to note the irrelevancy of the question, she listlessly answered, "No."

Still he stood looking out.

"It is strange," he said, presently; "but since I have been standing here I have fancied . . . it can be only fancy!"

"What do you mean?"

"Well, it must be some reflection from the windows on this side; but I seem to see a light in the long gallery."

She got up quickly, and followed him to the window.

"It is no fancy," she said, in a frightened whisper. "I see it—plainly. No, no, don't go—don't dream of it!"

"But if any one is there!"

"There is no one. Do you forget the old tradition?—the wandering light that is seen when a Langtreys is going to die?"

"Absurd!—why you laughed at that story the other day!"

"I don't laugh at it now. See! it moves! Lancelot, I will not have you go!"

"My dear Winifred, I don't believe in ghosts that go about with lighted lanterns at five or six in the morning. If it were midnight it would be orthodox, and quite another matter. Nay, I must go; but not unarmed. See, here is a famous weapon! It will be a brave ghost that receives this upon his crown without either vanishing into thin air, or surrendering at discretion."

Saying which, he laughingly snatched up the poker and made for the door.

"Very well. If you go, I go with you."

"It is not my fault if I am obliged to be uncivil—but you will only be in my way."

"I cannot help that. I am not frightened now; and I will carry the light for you."

There were two ways of reaching the long gallery: one through the kitchen and up a back staircase; the other across the courtyard and by the door in the gateway. They chose the last and nearest.

"It rains faster than ever," said he, looking out from the porch.

"The yard is a labyrinth of pools. You will catch a desperate cold."

"Hush!—I hear Bridget."

They stopped, listening. In that moment a light glimmered at the top of the stairs, and they heard the old woman crying:—

"Miss Winifred!—oh, Miss Winifred!"

They glanced at each other, and the same dread fell upon both.

Lancelot sprang up the stairs and met Bridget on the landing. She threw up her hands wildly.

"Oh, sir!" she quavered, "Madam's gone!"

He looked back at Winifred. She was leaning against the wall, white and trembling.

"Why did you not call her in time?" he said angrily.

"Indeed, then, I just closed my eyes for a minute, sir—only one minute."

"And in that minute she died?"

"Eh then, good Lord, sir! I didn't say she were dead! She's gone, I tell 'ee!"

"Gone?"

"Ay, gone—her bed empty, an' the quilt strippit off, an' the night-lamp rest from the table—an' here we stand havin' and chattering whilst we might be seekin' for her."

Thinking she must be mad, or dreaming, the young man snatched the candle from her hand, and rushed to Miss Langtreys's room.

The door stood wide; the bed was empty; the bed-clothes were dragged aside. All was as she said. As for the bed, it was quite cold—as cold as if it had not been occupied for hours.

What, then, had become of her? They did not even ask each other, except by broken exclamations. Breathlessly, confusedly, they ran from chamber to chamber, calling, looking, listening. She was not in Winifred's room. Neither was she in any of the empty rooms beyond.

If not upstairs, she must be downstairs; and yet that she should have had strength to get down seemed incredible.

They searched the oak parlour; the store-room; Bridget's little sitting-room; last of all, the kitchen. Beyond the kitchen lay the great old kitchen of former days, and other unused offices; but the door of communication was barred and locked, and had been so for years.

"She must be in the house," said Lancelot.

Then, with a sudden catching of his breath, he exclaimed:—

"Good God! the light—the light in the long gallery!"

They had forgotten it in the suddenness of their terror; but now—

His first impulse was to undo the door of communication; but the bolts were rusty and the key gone; so they had no resource but to turn back by way of the courtyard, and the courtyard—all driving mist under a canopy of dark in which there was no streak or sign of dawn—was, as Lancelot said, "a labyrinth of pools."

"In such a night!" said Winifred, shivering. "In such weather. . . . Oh, Lancelot! it is impossible."

"I fear it is only too true," he said. "Give me the light—see there!"

The door of the old banquetting hall was ajar—the key was in the lock—the threshold was splashed and streaked, as by the trailing of wet garments. These streaks went all along the floor, getting fainter towards the upper end, and ceasing upon the narrow stairs leading up to the gallery. At the top of the stairs Winifred hung back, trembling; but Lancelot pushed open the door and went in.

She was either there, or had been there. Her lamp stood on the floor, about half-way along the gallery, flickering low, and all but out. Beyond it, all was dark.

"Aunt Hester!—dear Aunt Hester, where are you?"

Her voice seemed to wander down the gallery and lose itself in whispering echoes. Hesitatingly they went forward, Lancelot holding high the light, Winifred following. All at once they stopped. What was that? It sounded like a low, chuckling laugh.

Seized with an inexpressible dread, the girl clung to her companion and uttered an involuntary cry.

"Hush!—she is there! She must not be startled. Steady, dear—you need all your courage."

She was there—half-lying on the floor, half-sitting, between the last window and the raised dais at the end of the gallery. Her head was uncovered, and her eyes glistened from under a tangle of wet grey hair. She had on a loose dressing-gown of some dark stuff, outside which she had rolled herself in the quilt, as if conscious of the cold. As they drew near, she looked away, and laughed again, and muttered to herself.

"We must make haste," she said; "or we shall not be ready in time. It's a pity the flowers are all over; but there are plenty of evergreens. Bridget remembers how we decked the walls when he came of age—but that was in May, and now it is November. Where's Winifred? Why is she so long dressing? Does she know

that the Queen is coming, and that her uncle has won his lawsuit?"

"Dearest Aunt Hester, I am here."

Miss Langtreys looked at her vaguely.

"No, no—not you," she said. "I want Winifred—I sent for Winifred. Her mother is gone to Jamaica, you know. . . . Be sure they don't forget the lights this time in the musicians' gallery. Did you hear the bells? They rang just like that, the day he came of age. . . . We sent the ringers a barrel of beer to drink his health, and they must have the same to-day."

"Her hands and feet are like ice," said Winifred, the tears running down her cheeks. "How shall we get her back? What is to be done?"

"Done?" she said, catching up the last word. "There's a great deal to be done yet. . . . there's an ox to be roasted whole, and we have no red cloth to lay down, when the Queen comes into the hall. They say it was strewn with rushes when she was here before; but that was in the olden time, before you and I were born!"

Then, with a sudden change of mood, she moaned and wailed, and rocked herself to and fro.

"Poor Stephen! poor Stephen! You come too late to save him! I have paid off the mortgage; but it is of no use now. He is dead and gone—dead and gone—the last of his name!"

"Where is Bridget?" cried Winifred, despairingly. "Why doesn't she come?"

"I called to her to bring some warm wraps," replied Lancelot. "I thought she was following us. Will you be afraid to stay here for a few moments while I—Ah, thank heaven! here is Dr. Saunders."

Dr. Saunders, pulling off his great coat as he came along; Reuben splashed from head to foot; Bridget with an armful of shawls; Joan, the dairy wench, pale and frightened, and carrying a lantern—they were all there.

Miss Langtreys shrank back, and pushed away the shawls which Winifred tried to wrap about her.

"I don't know him!" she whispered, cowering. "I don't like his eyes. Tell him to go away—tell him he is not invited!"

Then, plucking at Bridget's sleeve:—

"Hush!" she said, "this is a great occasion! 'Tis a pity we sold the plate; but we have the Queen's tankard still. You'll find it, in the oak chest in your master's bedroom. Will she remember it, do you think? That was two hundred and fifty years ago, and no one has drunk from it since."

They had laid her now upon a pile of rugs. Winifred, sitting beside her on the floor, supported her head, while Joan and Bridget chafed her hands and feet.

"Had we not better carry her back to her own room, and get her into bed?" asked Lancelot, taking the physician apart.

But Dr. Saunders shook his head.

"It is useless to torment her," he said.

"But the cold of this place will kill her!"

"My dear Lord Brackenbury, the poor lady is dying."

Dying! Lancelot could not believe it. That she should have had strength to get up and come all this way, and yet be dying, seemed to him impossible.

"You may see how she has changed within these last few minutes," said the physician. "The fictitious energy of delirium is already spent. Her voice is perceptibly weaker; her pulse more feeble at every beat."

She was lying back now, exhausted, but muttering always. Then she closed her eyes, and seemed for a moment as if she slept; but waked with a start, and bade them seat her on the throne.

"I am too ill to dance," she said, "but I will look on. Why don't they bring more lights? Yes, the music may begin. Where is my Lord of Leicester? We know your motto, Sir Marmaduke—'Langtreys Loyalty.' The Langtreys were ever loyal; but they are fallen—fallen—fallen."

She shivered—murmured something about its being "a cold welcome for a Queen"—smiled—waved her hand fantastically—leaned her head against the back of the chair—closed her eyes again—sighed twice or thrice—then moved, breathed, sighed no more.

"Water! water! she is fainting," cried Winifred. "Has no one thought to bring any water?"

Then, wildly wringing her hands:—

"Why do you all stand doing nothing? Why don't you help her?"

"She has passed beyond reach of help from us, dear lady," said Dr. Saunders, gently. "She is dead."

(To be continued)

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

IV.

THE Academy has often been censured, and sometimes not without reason, for neglecting the claims of the landscape painters. No such accusation can this year fairly be made, for a considerable space on the line of sight is occupied by landscapes, a large proportion of them by artists holding no Academic rank. There are, indeed, a few instances that show carelessness or want of discrimination on the part of those entrusted with their arrangement; Mr. J. Aumonier's spacious and airy view of "Oxford" (223) is certainly worthy of a better place than has been assigned to it, and both Mr. A. Hague's "Cornfield, North Wales" (24), and H. W. Mesdag's "Scheveningen—Night" (38), are infinitely better works than many more advantageously placed. Some of the best landscapes and sea-coast pictures are in the first gallery. Mr. Vicat Cole's river scene, "A Thames Backwater" (15), differs little from many of his previous works, but it is a favourable example of his style, well-balanced and harmonious in colour, and executed with competent skill. Strikingly in contrast with the sylvan beauty and placid repose in this picture is the forbidding aspect of the stormy scene, "A Flood on the Thames" (76), which hangs opposite to it. And the treatment is as different as the subject. Mr. Cole generally confines himself to depicting Nature under her most enduring and ordinary aspects, but in this picture Mr. Keeley Halswelle has succeeded in seizing an impressive and very transient natural effect with rare ability. The thunder-charged clouds are full of movement, and as well as the swollen river, which is rushing with irresistible force over the meadows, is painted with extraordinary firmness and vigour. Mr. Halswelle's second picture (522), to which no title is attached, is of the same character, and is not less forcibly painted, but it is not quite so restrained in style; some of the darker passages are over-emphasised, and the transitions of light and shade too violent. Both pictures display power of an exceptional kind, and they are the more remarkable as their author has been known, till now, only as a figure painter.

Mr. Hook's pictures are pure in colour and suggestive of the freshness of sea air, but they are by no means of equal merit. "Home with the Tide" (66), representing a small harbour crowded with fishing craft, and a rough sea breaking on the rocks beyond, strikes us as the best. The sky is splendidly painted, and its influence on the colour of the sea most faithfully rendered. The companion picture, "King Baby" (59), is far less satisfactory, the figures in the foreground being ill-drawn and quite out of keeping with the other elements of the work. The large picture of a group of cattle standing on an eminence near the sea called "Family Affection," by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, reminds us of Cuyp's manner of treating similar subjects, in the drawing and modelling of the animals and in the glow of subdued sunshine which illumines the scene. Mr. Peter Graham is seen to

unusual advantage in his large "Highland Drove" (26). The cattle, fording a shallow stream, are admirably painted, and the atmospheric effect faithfully rendered, the gleams of sunlight that break through the storm-laden clouds which overshadow the rest of the scene, and fall on the mountain side, being equally beautiful and true. There is no picture in the collection more luminous in tone or more strongly suggestive of natural effect than Mr. Colin Hunter's "The Silver Sea" (506). The sea is full of movement, and the wet causeway in the foreground, and the boat half-filled with glistening mackerel, are painted with the vivid force of reality.

Two fine examples of Mr. A. W. Hunt's cultivated style of landscape painting have been relegated to the last room. "Motes in the Sunbeam" (1,413), a richly-wooded river scene, is true in effect, and full of the most delicate modulations of colour, but his "Unto this Last" (1,501) is a more impressive work. The town of Whitby, which the artist has painted under such various atmospheric influences, is the subject. It is here seen by twilight. The picturesque old church, with its neglected gravestones, occupies the foreground, and behind, the river and the town rising from its banks, obscured by mist and the gathering gloom of evening, may be dimly discerned. In the same room may be seen a well-painted and very truthful picture by Mr. Charles Thornely, "Ship Repairing, Holland" (1,449), representing a picturesque Dutch river, with a dilapidated old ship in the foreground. Besides its truth of local character and sound workmanship, the picture is remarkable for its luminous quality of colour and the vivid impression of bright daylight which it conveys. Another work by this painter seems to have the same excellent qualities; but it is hung so high that its merits cannot easily be discerned. "On the Coast of Cornwall" (17), by Mr. H. Gibbs, is worthy of notice for the accurate manner in which the curiously-formed rocks are delineated, as well as for its sober harmony of tone. Another artist, Mr. T. S. Croxford, has found on the Cornish coast the subject of a large and very effective picture, "Near Tintagel" (947). The appearance of movement in the waves that are breaking on the rocks is well given, and the general effect is broad and simple. Mr. C. E. Johnson's expansive landscape, "Woodland and Stream" (472), is well painted, and shows the most careful study of natural forms; but it fails to convey a sense of air and space. In Mr. E. A. Waterlow's "Spring," the slender birch-tree stems and branches are drawn with supreme care, and the especial character of the season is indicated by the atmospheric freshness of tone as well as the nature of the vegetation. Mr. Hubert Herkomer's "God's Shrine" (468) is impressive by reason of its noble simplicity of style, its low-toned harmony of colour, and perfect keeping. Mr. H. Macallum's "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" (605), Mr. Henry Moore's "The Beached Margent of the Sea" (973), Mr. T. Lloyd's "Taking Home the Cow and Calf" (956), and Mr. Mark Fisher's "The Halt" (128) are good examples of the well-known styles of their respective authors, but present no features that call for especial notice.

There is no picture realising an authentic historical incident more worthy of close examination than Mr. Seymour Lucas's "Armada in Sight" (948). Sir Francis Drake with his officers is playing at bowls on the Hoe at Plymouth, when the approach of the Spanish fleet is announced to him. Intent on his game, with a natural gesture he puts aside Lord Howard of Effingham, who is urging him to immediate action. Many other historical characters are present, including Raleigh, Sir John Grenville, Richard Hawkins, the portly Mayor of Plymouth, and the sturdy mariner Martin Frobisher. And the work derives additional interest from the fact that the heads of these and some of the other persons represented are taken from authentic portraits. The incident is set forth with great dramatic power, and every figure is instinct with vitality. The picture, moreover, is not less remarkable for its fine technical qualities than its conception; as regards composition and colour it leaves nothing to be desired, and the handling, though facile, is firm and solid.

Mr. E. Blair Leighton's picture, "The Dying Copernicus" (656), though rather formal in composition, is entitled to commendation for its sincerity of style and finished workmanship.

In depicting "The Trial of Queen Catherine" (1985), Mr. Laslett J. Pott has judiciously steered clear of the stagnancy and conventionality that marks Harlowe's well-known picture of the same subject, but the figures are not strongly characterised; there is a certain amount of dignity in the attitude of the Queen, but the expression of her face is too meek and lachrymose; the King, too, seems incapable of strong passion, and the head of Wolsey is certainly not that of a man "cramm'd with arrogance, spleen, and pride."

By Mr. E. Blashfield, who seems to have founded his style on that of M. Gérôme, there is a curious picture of antique life, representing "Roman Ladies Practising Fencing in a Gladiatorial School" (251). The picture abounds in archæological detail, which we assume to be correct, but there is not much vitality in the figures. Mr. W. C. Horsley sends a well-painted picture of a native Indian girl pouring water into the hands of a thirsty and exhausted English soldier. The figures are picturesquely grouped, and that of the soldier is true in character.

Miss Hilda Montalba's "Venetian Boy" (32) stepping out of a boat, with a huge water-melon in his hands, is well drawn, fresh in colour, and painted with realistic force. Mr. J. Emms sends a broadly-painted and characteristic group of "Hounds at Rest" (165); and Mr. J. Charlton a hunting scene, "The Stag at Bay" (116), in which the animals, all in vigorous action, are designed with remarkable knowledge and skill.

designed with remarkable knowledge and skill.

The art of sculpture is not very strongly represented in the present exhibition. The busts and portrait statues present at least an average amount of merit; but works of an ideal or poetical order are even less numerous than usual. Among the few efforts of the kind there is nothing worthy to be compared with the "Dionysos," by Mr. G. Symonds, which attracted so much attention last year; or with Sir Frederick Leighton's "Athlete" of the year before. The group by Mr. C. B. Birch, the last elected Associate, "Lieutenant Walter R. Pollock Hamilton. V.C.; Cabul, 3rd September, 1878" (1,565), though treated in a realistic way, and wanting the simplicity and severity of style associated with sculpture of the highest class, is however a work of great ability, displaying a power of modelling the human form in vigorous action which few English artists have possessed. The figure of the young officer, who, with his revolver levelled at an enemy, has just emerged from the door of the Embassy, and that of the wounded Afghan over whom he is striding, are admirably modelled, and full of expressive energy. And besides the complete knowledge of form which it shows, the group is most artistically arranged, the lines of the composition forming harmonious combinations, from whatever point of view it is regarded. Mr. Boehm's colossal "Equestrian Statue of Lord Napier of Magdala" (1,585), intended for Calcutta, is a work of remarkable ability; and his model of a statue of "Lord John Russell" (1,590), to be executed in marble for the Central Hall of the House of Parliament, is well posed and true in character. Mr. G. A. Lawson's bronze figure, "Daphnis" (1,556), if not very original, shows an aim at abstract beauty of form, and so to some extent does Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's "Artemis" (1,566). Although there is no imaginative work by Mr. G. Symonds, he sends a marble statue of "Sir William Muir, K.S.I." (1,570), treated in a simple monumental style, and a finely modelled bust of "H. B. Blandy, Esq., Mayor of Reading" (1,538). Mr. Woolner sends only two busts, but they are both good examples of his cultivated style, especially that of the "Hon. Dudley Ryder" (1,579). There are several examples of the modern Italian school of sculpture, none

of them very estimable. Pietro Calvi's bust of "Uncle Tom" (1,620), presents a ludicrous appearance, the face and neck being formed of bronze, the straw hat of *giallo antico*, and the shirt of white marble. But even this is preferable to Count Oldofredi's two marble statuettes "Sans Souci" and "As You Like It," which, besides showing a very imperfect knowledge of form, are trivial in style and affected beyond measure.



GUARD your eyes with wire goggles moistened with diluted carbolic acid, and wear as "nose respirators" silver boxes made after a careful cast of the orifices, and fitted with a grating of platinum wire; so armed you may defy hay-fever. Luckily the sufferers are mainly of the educated—i.e., in most cases the well-to-do-classes; for to tell Hodge to be careful that his silver box does not get entangled with either of the turbinated bones is like recommending him turtle soup and champagne every day for lunch. In nearly 300 pages this new edition of "Hay-Fever: Its Causes, Treatment, and Effective Prevention" (Baillière), gives an exhaustive history of the subject, and a careful record of the experiments by which Dr. Blackley supports his theory. He holds that hay-fever really is hay-fever, and not (as Bostock, who first noticed it in 1819, maintained) merely caused by over-exertion in unusual heat. Shake your dress after walking on the lee-side of a hay-field, and a quantity of pollen will fall out. This, our author assumes, is the irritant, when it touches the mucous membrane. Drugs are of little use. There is nothing for it but to stay indoors with your field-ward windows shut till the grass has done flowering, or to go abroad armed. It is hard not to smile, at least for those who are not subject to this summer influenza; but what a pang one feels to think that all the poets have said is imposture, and that sweet new-mown hay is, after all, a spreader of "deleterious germs!"

is, after all, a spreader of "deterious germs." Doctors differ very widely as to whether hard or soft water is best for dietetic purposes, as to how far from the outfall of a big town sewer it is safe to take your supply from a river, and so on. All such points are admirably discussed, and the *pros* and *cons* carefully set down in Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne's "Water Supply" (Macmillan).—It is putting the thing rather strongly to say that "we in London are drinking water infected by the sewage of 800,000 people;" for ordinary sewage is soon oxydised out of running water, though the discharges of a typhoid-fever patient keep their destructive vitality in spite of any amount of filtration. This is curiously shown in the case of the Lausen fever, brought from the Furlenthal under the roots of the intervening Stockhalder mountain. For centuries the Furlenbach, receiving the sewage of its valley, had by underground passages helped to feed the spring at Lausen. In 1872 a Furlenthaler came home with typhoid fever, and soon after the disease broke out in Lausen, attacking 130 people. The case of the Caterham deep-well is still more instructive. As Dr. Budd used to insist, such fever *excreta* ought to be carefully buried; to throw them into rivers is to pass on death to some one or other. Apart from the danger of typhoid germs, we cannot hold with Mr. Hawkesley (evidence on the Cheltenham Water Bill) that "sewage cannot by any possibility continue to be sewage even after a couple of miles." At Cambridge any one may have ocular demonstration to the contrary. Dr. Cayley says that Sir John Harrington, on Elizabeth's reign invented water-closets, is responsible for most of our typhoid fever; and it is no use having the purest water if our cisterns suck in sewage gas. One argument for river water is the high death-rate in the parts supplied by the North Kent Company with deep-well water; but the districts are swampy, and the population is likely to be unhealthy from other causes. Besides the kinds of water, there is the amount per head. At Glasgow this is fifty gallons a day, at Norwich only fifteen; not that the East Anglians are less cleanly, but that they use less in manufactures. Mr. Browne hints at the possibility of a two-fold supply—best water for drinking, inferior for other purposes; but the details would be hard to carry out, except at the seaside, where much more use might be made, for street watering, &c., of sea water. The little book is a valuable contribution to a subject in which all are interested.

To have passed through forty-four editions is to have got well out of reach of the reviewer's scalpel. Dr. de Fiva's "New Grammar of French Grammars" (London: Crosby Lockwood; Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd; Dublin: Gill), better known as the "Grammaire des Grammaires," long ago approved itself to the public as one of the most practical books ever written. It claims to contain "everything useful and nothing superfluous;" and we believe the claim is fairly justified. The old participle difficulty is cleared up by examples like: "il nous a *vus*," but not "il nous a *dits* cela." The exercises tell us how to turn idiomatic English into idiomatic French. In fact, the book is for those who want to use their French as soon as possible, not for those who are learning French as a part of their educational training. It does not trench on Brachet's ground, and attempt to show why the grammar rules are what they are; it gives the rules lucidly, and illustrates them with well-chosen exercises. The book has grown; but the price is not increased.

The book has grown; but the price is not increased. If it be worth while to have all our bronze men, all our dragons, our ogres, and gruesome beasts, and evil eyes brought before us at a glance, then Mr. Edward Yardley's "Supernatural in Romantic Fiction" (Longmans) has its *raison d'être*. It is not a contribution to comparative folklore (though of course it indirectly illustrates that science); rather we may call it a skimming of the cream from part of Dunlop's "History of Fiction." The Persian Tales, the Tales of the Alhambra, the Mediæval romances, the Arthurian legends alternate in Mr. Yardley's pages with Straparola, Madame d'Aulnoy, Voltaire, Hauff, Hans Andersen, and the Ingoldsby Legends. Such a way of dealing with the subject is, to say the least of it, unsatisfactory. In one page we have a story by Immerman, Huon of Bordeaux's Horn, the Sleep-bringing Silver Lute, Hassan of Borsora's Enchanted Drum, a like Lapland drum in "that most disagreeable novel" *Sidonia, the Sorceress*, "the Hamelin pied-piper's Pipe, and—Mozart's Magic Flute! We wish Mr. Yardley had treated a very interesting subject more systematically. What is the use of telling us that, "according to a story by Voltaire, Demogorgon was lieutenant of the Great Architect of the Universe"? Let Mr. Yardley call in his book and use his material in writing a better one.

“A Handbook to the Public Picture Galleries of Europe” (Macmillan).—This is a revised edition, with illustrations added, of Miss Kate Thompson’s excellent little manual, which points out in all the chief public galleries, and most of the smaller ones, the best and most interesting pictures, adding their numbers and titles in the local catalogues. It also contains a brief historical sketch of each of the European schools, showing where the typical examples (in Italy often hidden in out-of-the-way churches) are to be found. The admirable feature in this sketch is its terseness; no one is named who is not really famous, or else necessary as an historical link. Miss Kate Thompson is very strict about doubtful pictures, feeling how Art study is hindered by the common practice of claiming authenticity for shams. We are glad to find that, out of the many Holbeins at Hampton Court, she accepts ten, among them the two

of Henry VIII. and the two of Erasmus. The book will be a valuable help to those who want to learn something about painting while travelling in the midst of pictures.

Were Cornwall and Devon less accessible, we are told that everybody would go there. That those for whom accessibility is not a fault may visit them with profit, Mr. Walter Tregellas and Mr. R. N. Worth have taken care in "The Tourist's Guide to Cornwall" and "The Tourist's Guide to Devonshire" (Edward Stanford). Both books have already made their mark; and Mr. Worth is, we think, well advised in joining his North and South Devon into one volume. Mr. Tregellas deals briefly, but lucidly, with Cornish geology and history—the history of the Cornwealhas (foreigners of the horse-shaped land), as well as with the climate, people, language, antiquities, before going on to his itinerary. The Cornish character he rates very high, though quoting Lady Fanshawe's verdict, "They are of a crafty and censorious nature, as most are so far from London." Mr. Worth has not to deal with a distinct race, and "the Devonshire worthies" he is content to despatch in a few lines. He has, therefore, all the more space for his "railway excursions," for now that the county has been tapped by several railways this mode of getting about is the most convenient. We are glad that in dealing with Exmoor he unhesitatingly crosses the border and takes in as much of Somerset as is included in the moor and its adjuncts. Both books are admirable for their kind; Mr. Worth's account of Exeter Cathedral gives in a few sentences as much as we should find in some monographs.

few sentences as much as we should mind in some migration. "The Proselytes of Ishmael" (Evelyns, Duke Street, Adelphi), are of course the Turks; the most momentous event in whose history, and that which enabled them to take the place which they long held, was their acceptance of Mahometanism. In this volume Rev. C. Ingham Black, Vicar of Burley-in-Wharfedale, gives a history of the Turanian race, originally written in the form of lectures for his parishioners. It is astonishing how little most of us know about "the brilliant movements, the marvellous successes, and the abiding effects achieved by these Asian settlers—effects which make by comparison the exploits of Greece, Rome, and France seem feeble and mean." Mr. Black puts it all before us in a very readable way, discussing pre-Aryan migrations, Ancient Scythians, Hun-Turks, those ethnological puzzles the Bulgarians, Mahomet Ghizni and the romance of his Indian conquests, the Seljuks—the whole story, in fact, up to yesterday. He has also an interesting appendix on Turanian religions, and the difference between Persians and Parthians. His aim is to be popular; and those who don't want to go very scientifically into the subject will do well to take him as a guide. Mr. Black thinks the Greek Church is to be the great instrument in converting Turan; whether Turan (not "the unspeakable Turk," but his far-off cousins) will some day swarm out once again and conquer Europe he does not say.

The new volume of the "Library of English Literature," which, under the able editorship of Mr. Henry Morley, is being published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., is devoted to "Shorter Works in English Prose." In this Mr. Morley has exercised as careful a judgment in his selections of examples as in the previous works on "Poetry and the Drama." Beginning with excerpts from Sir John Mandeville's account of the "Land of Prester John," written in 1356, and Caxton's "Game and the Play of the Chess," celebrated as the first book printed in England, he leads the student through the writings of Sir Thomas More, Sir Philip Sydney, and all the miscellaneous literature of the Elizabethan age, both serious and humorous, to the works of that first of English essayists, Francis Bacon. Next come the "merry jest books" of the Cavalier period, including of course the tales of the "Mad Men of Gottam," and the studies of an ideal Commonwealth, which preceded the Revolution. Milton and Jeremy Taylor follow, and then in rapid succession a crowd of well-known names which it would be wearisome to enumerate. Suffice it to say that all who can claim a prominent place in English literary history are characteristically represented, the book being worthily brought to a close by Mr. Ruskin's "Why Men Live," Carlyle's "Price of Life," and that supremely touching chapter in Charles Dickens's "Dombey and Son," "Little Paul Goes Home."

"The National Music of the World," by the late Henry Fothergill Chorley, edited by Henry G. Hewlett (S. Low and Co.).—This is a collection of essays, based upon four lectures—"Music from the East, the South, the North, and the West"—read by the author at the Royal Institution so long ago as 1862, and which he had partially prepared for the press shortly before his death. He held high rank as a musical critic in his day, and therefore anything from his pen is entitled to respect. We venture to think, however, that Mr. Hewlett was hardly wise in publishing the manuscript, which we cannot believe will add anything to its author's reputation. The book certainly exhibits curious, if desultory, reading and research; but they are embodied in language so pompous, and in a style so involved, as to make very uncomfortable reading; and the criticisms on some composers and their works (especially Verdi) are, in the light of modern knowledge and judgment, bordering upon the absurd. The Music of the World is a vast subject, opening up fields of inquiry of great breadth and interest; but it is treated here in a perfunctory and sketchy manner—and, indeed, seems to have been rather beyond the author's powers. There is a chance for some writer with the necessary acumen and knowledge to take the subject in hand. A really good book would be acceptable, and would fill a gap in musical literature.

"How to Feed an Infant," by Benson Baker, M.D. (Baillière and Co.), explains in simple language the theory on which infant feeding should be based, and the principles laid down appear sound and are founded upon physiological laws and the author's practical experience. Dr. Baker is the avowed enemy of all artificial foods, which, he pointedly remarks, "go hand in hand with drugging." Milk," he says, "is the only food suited for the first six or eight months of infant life." We should think simple common sense would dictate the same course; but in infant nursing there would seem to be as little of this quality as there is much of prejudice and meaningless and harmful fashion. We dare say the book will meet with opposition; but the author's advice seems good, and the outcome of a sensible interpretation of natural laws and phenomena. The subject is important, and the work should be carefully considered in every family.

We have received a neat little volume from the Oxford University Press, "Helps to the Study of the Bible," which will prove of most valuable service and convenience to all students of the Scriptures. Besides analytical notes and summaries of the several Books, many tables of historical, chronological, and geographical information, lists of *fauna* and *flora*, obsolete and ambiguous words, &c., it contains a new index, a new and complete concordance, a dictionary of proper names, and a series of coloured maps. The type, though small, is wonderfully clear, and the work is the handiest and most serviceable companion to the Bible we have seen. It is published at a nominal price.

We may here mention the "Pictorial New Testament for the Young" (Elliot Stock), containing maps, notes, and references, and many woodcuts.

Mr. Blackburn's "Academy Notes" (Chatto and Windus) has now reached its sixth year of publication, and with its admirable reproductions in miniature of the more striking pictures and terse and appropriate remarks, has become an indispensable handbook for visitors. Beyond this, however, it forms an interesting record of each succeeding exhibition--a record all the more attractive because very many of the illustrations are *fac similes* of sketches by the artists themselves.



Reared on Cocoa Nuts.



Master & Man



The Gent who lost a pot of money.

The Gent who didn't



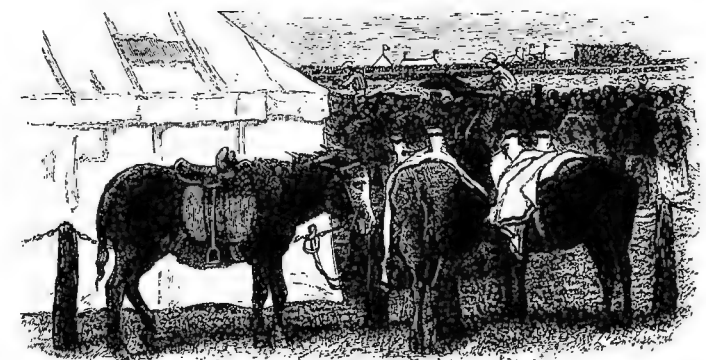
Oh, it's easy enough—
if you keep a 'Sharp eye'



The Odds



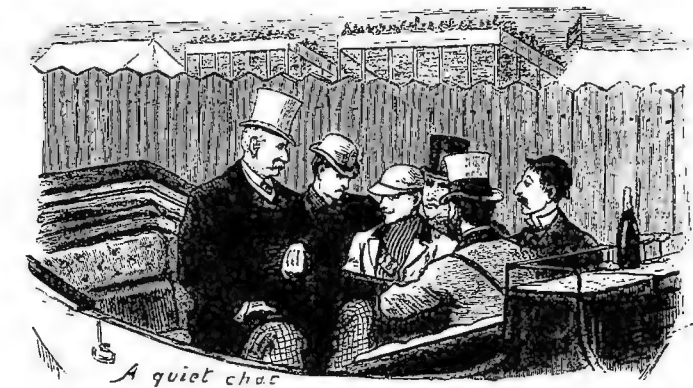
The Favourite



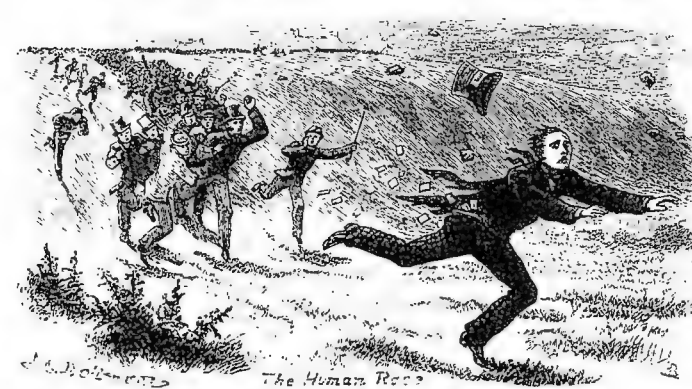
Not in it



The Man who has not Music in his Soul



A quiet chat



The Human Race



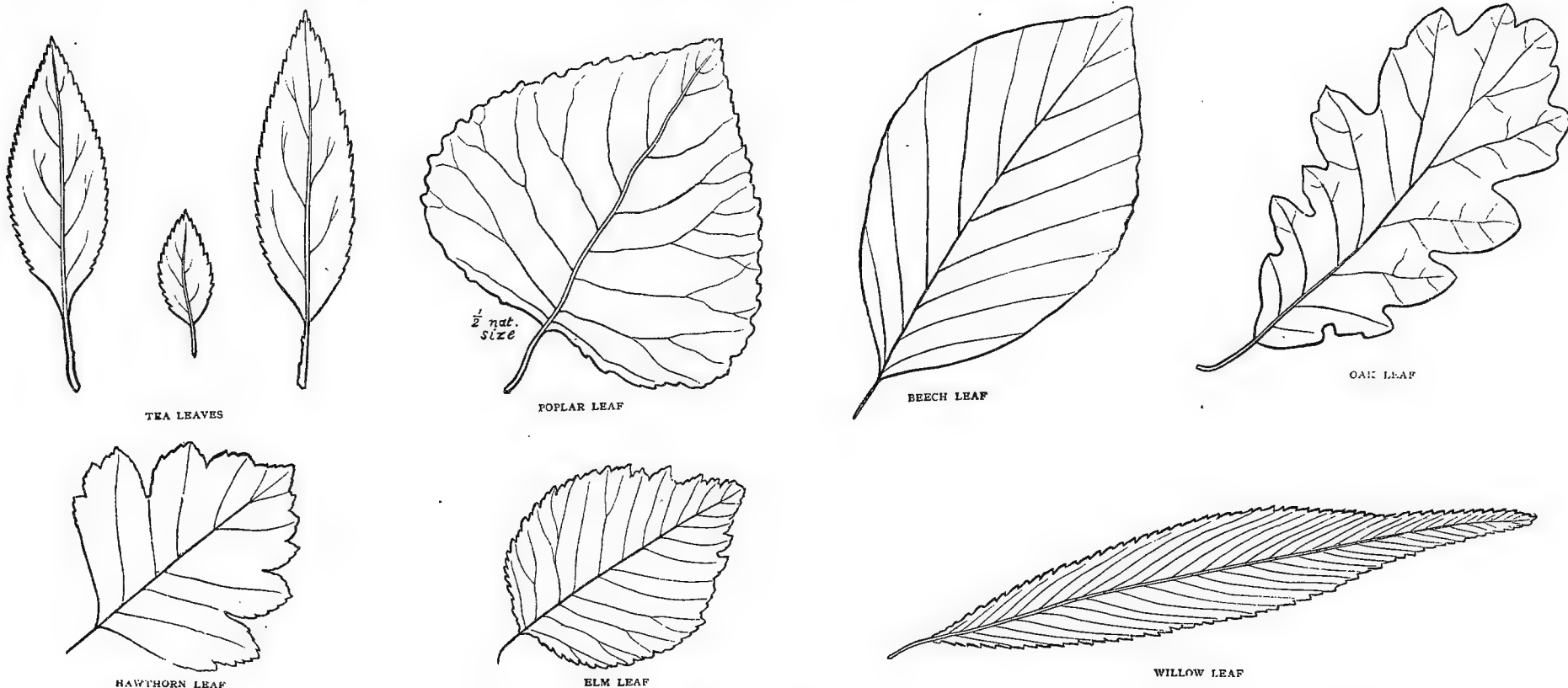
The ruling passion



The Connoisseurs



The Bête Noire



TEA LEAVES

POPLAR LEAF

BEECH LEAF

OAK LEAF

HAWTHORN LEAF

ELM LEAF

WILLOW LEAF

ROGUES IN THE TEAPOT

THE adulterating fraternity of tea may be divided into two great classes—1, Rogues botanical; 2, Rogues chemical. The former may be detected by any one who will take the trouble to spread a few used leaves from the teapot between two pieces of glass and inspect them by transmitted light. A genuine tea leaf has (as the accompanying drawing will show) a very finely serrated margin, and this serration is not continued to the stalk or petiole, where the margin becomes entire. The veins proceeding from the midrib of the leaf do not reach the margin but curve inwards, leaving a clear space between them and the margin. These characteristics are not found in any leaf used in the adulteration of tea. The venation of *Chloranthus inconspicuus* is something like that of the tea leaf, but the leaf is much larger and the serration much coarser.

Willow, Sloe, Poplar, Elm, Beech, Oak, and Hawthorn leaves are used in adulterating tea, but when not too much broken are easily recognised by margin and venation, as a glance at the accompanying engravings will show.



THE SEASON.—May has been a draughty, droughty month, but plenty of sunshine has atoned for drawbacks. There were several rather hard frosts at the beginning of the month, but plant life was so free from moisture that singularly little harm was done. Hay has suffered the most from the weather; indeed, a good hay crop is now almost impossible.—Cereals have not done at all badly, wheat in especial has made good progress, and is a sturdy growth promising a crop of heavy kernels. The straw, however, is likely to be short as things now go. Stock has been getting on very fairly, and good prices are realised for fat oxen and for all undiseased sheep. Dairy produce is dear, cheese being notably high in price. The fruit trees have borne a goodly show of blossom which is setting well in most cases.—The keen east winds have injured delicate plants and the flower garden generally, but the larger trees are leafing well, and seem full of healthy life.

ENGLISH CEREAL CULTIVATION.—The paper recently read at the Statistical Society, by Captain Craigie, on British Agriculture showed that within the past decade wheat cultivation has diminished sixteen per cent. in England, and forty per cent. in the rest of the United Kingdom. Barley has gained a large share of the land lost to wheat. This gain is general to each of the three kingdoms, but is most marked in the south and east of England. Oats have decreased in southern and eastern England and in Ireland. Scotland shows but little change, nor has a century altered those preferences chronicled in Dr. Johnson's dictionary. Oats are still to a great extent the food of men in Scotland, but in England for horse feeding the competition of maize is severe, and the demand for that staple is steadily on the increase.

WHEAT.—In an instructive paper by Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert the position of the home and foreign wheat trade has been forcibly reviewed. With these gentlemen's views as to average production and average consumption in England we do not quite agree, but we would commend to earnest consideration their undoubted financial facts. The annual value of home-produced wheat has declined from 30,800,000*l.* to 25,000,000*l.*, while that of imported wheat has increased from 13,000,000*l.* to 33,000,000*l.* The amount supplied from foreign sources has increased from 26.5 per cent. to 57.4 per cent. The increased annual expenditure on foreign wheat when capitalised equals an addition of 500,000,000*l.* to the National Debt. These are tremendous facts for Free Trade financiers to grapple with. We daresay that the British land which would grow the wheat now brought from abroad is more profitably used, but political economists have got to show that such is the case. It is not a matter to be merely assumed.

SHEEP.—The disease which ravaged the flocks last and during the earlier part of the present year may be regarded as over. The dry weather has checked further outbreaks, while the diseased animals of autumn and winter have died or been killed off. The disease is of a parasitic nature, and would seem to have no other cure than in the prevention of the circumstances under which it originates. Sheep on well-drained land may be deemed exempt from rot, and seasons like 1879 are happily exceptional even in our climate. Meanwhile the prospects of sheep farming are not cheering. The pasturage of the country has increased over a million acres in the past ten years, yet there has been no increase in the number of sheep reared. Since a year ago the disease has caused a most serious diminution in the number of sheep, but no great efforts are being made to replace them, and if we have a bad year for roots and green crops farmers will be further discouraged.

ASPARAGUS.—Another minor blessing of free trade. The sale of this favourite vegetable has now practically passed from the hands of English into those of foreign growers. Necessaries must, we suppose, be had as cheaply as possible; but is it always desirable that this should be the case with luxuries?

BREAD IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.—It is freely stated in Leicestershire that the price of bread in that county is now being artificially sustained above a nominal level through a league of millers and bakers. Hitherto it has been thought that competition was a sufficient hindrance to such practices; but it is curious to note that in the United States, the land of unrestricted enterprise and competition, "rings" and leagues for the inflation of value have attained a power unknown elsewhere. The great towns of England may be safe in respect to artificially sustained prices; but a moderate amount of combination and "enterprise" on the part of rural millers and bakers would materially influence bread prices in many other counties besides Leicestershire.

AGRICULTURAL COTTAGES.—The Duke of Devonshire has obtained the gold medal from the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland for his cottages in the County Cork, which, according to the judges, combine the most vital advantages. They would have won a prize for the best building, and they would also have won a prize for economy. All the building materials were obtained from the estate; and the cost, inclusive of some outbuildings, amounted to 100*l.* each.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.—This august body will proceed to Ireland on the 20th of June. It is strongly to be hoped that their report will be "out" this autumn, so that the Government may start well in 1881 with an attempt to give effect to their recommendations.

THE OAK AND THE ASH.—This year the oak has leaved before the ash. The belief that this promises a dry summer, while rain is threatened by the precedence of the ash, is something more than a mere superstition.

MISCELLANEOUS.—We are glad to learn that the Dairy and Agricultural School established at the Munster Model Farm is likely to be a success. Arrangements have been made for girls acquiring a practical knowledge of the lighter branches of farm labour.—Secret dealing and monopoly are evils against which the Limerick farmers are protesting. The Cork butter market dealers are the offenders, and Government is to be petitioned on the subject.—A contemporary records an amusing case of a timouse spending a couple of hours on the outside of a summer-house window in vain attempts to catch the flies on the inside of the panes.—The cuckoo has reached the county of Fife in Scotland.—The migratory birds have reached Ireland much later than usual this year.—On the 13th of May the swift was seen in Cumberland.—Three ravens have been taken near Keswick.



MESSRS. SAMPSON AND LOW deserve the thanks of the travelling as well as of the stay-at-home public for their public-spirited conduct in introducing into this country a series of novels by German authors, in the well-known form of the Tauchnitz edition. In a cheap and conveniently portable form these books will be most acceptable, and, apart from their intrinsic literary value, will find favour in the eyes of many who like a book light to the hand as well as to the mind. "An Old Story of My Farming Days" is a thoroughly German story, introducing us to agricultural life in a truthful and pleasing manner. Few of our countrymen travel off the beaten path in foreign lands, and thus our knowledge of the inner life of our neighbours is but scant indeed. Here we learn of the bond of union that exists between Count and Bailiff—between the Farmer and the Village Priest, whilst the important part played by the good wife of the latter functionary in lay matters is brought out with commendable care.

"The Sisters," another work of the same series, by Georg Ebers, the author of that stirring Egyptian romance, "Uarda," is a powerfully written story of olden days, and describes almost with the elegance of a Bulwer or a Kingsley the history of two lovely girls, who, dedicated to the service of an Egyptian temple, came under the notice of Cleopatra, and then played a not unimportant part in the history of that unfortunate Queen.

"Le Livre du Petit Citoyen" tells us as much of French as "An Old Story of My Farming Days," does of German village life. The book, which is published by Hachette et Cie. of the Boulevard Saint Germain, is written by that great statesman, Jules Simon, and is couched in simple yet earnest language; it is one of a series published for schools and families, and is evidently intended to instruct the youth of France in the nature of the domestic institutions of their own country. To Englishmen it will be no less

useful. We are as a nation strangely ignorant of the manners and customs of other countries, and though divided from France only by a Channel our own institutions are utterly opposed in every way to theirs. "Le Livre du Petit Citoyen" should do much to remove this ignorance, the chapters on education, on military service, and on legal institutions contain an immense amount of matter compressed into a very small space, and are well worth reading. Those who care to learn something about our Gallic friends cannot do better than to borrow and to read "Le Livre du Petit Citoyen."

Mr. Blackmore is already so well known as the writer of some of the most charming novels which have ever graced the English language, that we naturally look forward with intense longing to anything fresh from his pen. In "Mary Anerley" (Sampson Low) we are taken from the fair fields of Devon Mr. Blackmore loves so well to the rugged North Riding of Yorkshire. The descriptions of scenery are as artistically given, the sketches of character as tenderly drawn, the plot as cleverly conceived and as thoroughly executed as any of Mr. Blackmore's former works. It would be hard to say that "Mary Anerley" equals "Lorna Doone" in grace or power, but it is far and away superior to the many hundreds of novels which annually flood the world. The halo which the author throws over the character of the smuggler chief, Robert Lyth, compels us to admire him, despite the lawlessness of his calling, and it is small wonder that in those days, when much sympathy was felt, and expressed for "free-trading," such a gallant sailor should have won the love of such a fair woman as Mary Anerley. To analyse the work would be to encroach too much on our space; but we can without any hesitation recommend "Mary Anerley" as one of the most charming books we have read for a long time.

In "The Duke's Children," by Anthony Trollope (Chapman and Hall), we come across many old friends of bygone days—the Duke of Omnium, Mr. and Mrs. Finn, and many, many others. We are taken down to Silverbridge, we roam around Barssetshire—in fact, we feel transported once again to old scenes and old places. The book is written in Mr. Trollope's happiest style, and is one which, when once taken up, it will be found impossible to put down until the last page is turned.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

EQUALLY unimportant is "Waifs and Strays" (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), the March number of an Oxford magazine of verse. But it contains one really good thing, "The Idle Singer of an Empty Day," by "W. E. B.," a capital protest against the common relegation of poetry to the past. As a rule these verses are what one might expect from cultivated youths of elegant tastes.

It is, perhaps, owing to the reviving interest in the legitimate drama that we owe such a work as "Allavodeen: a Tragedy, and Other Poems," by the author of "Constance," &c. (Smith, Elder). The career of the bloodthirsty Emperor of Old Delhi is not a very promising subject; and it must be confessed that the play, though cleverly constructed, and written in passable blank verse, rather lacks dramatic interest. Much more to our taste is "The Legend of Rāniwar," a tale, told in ringing ballad measure, of two unhappy Hindu lovers, the catastrophe of which curiously reproduces the same idea that appears in the mythical story of Theseus's return, and still later in one version of the death of Sir Tristram. The author seems, at times (as at page 134), to have a queer system of punctuation; but, on the whole, his versification is easy. The minor pieces have no great merit.

Most competent judges will agree that there was no need for and apology for the publication of a volume in every way so charming as "Poems," by William Hurrell Mallock (Chatto and Windus). Were it merely as showing the gradual mental growth, from the earliest age, if one of our most original thinkers, these poems would have significant interest; but, apart from this, they are intrinsically good. That a child of eight should have composed a piece such as "The Breezes are Sighing" is simply astounding—breathing, as it does, the very spirit of Suckling and Wither; but of course our attention is chiefly claimed by the more mature pretensions. From these it is not easy to make a selection, there are so many good of their respective kind. In some senses "Natura Verticordia" is the most striking, whilst the conception in "Pygmalion" is subtle and fine; but for our own part we like "A May Idyll" best—there is all the breath of spring in its musical lines, joined to tender, graceful fancy. The fragment of "Æneas and Dido" is in places, especially the opening speech of Mercury, almost worthy of Fletcher. It would have been a distinct wrong to the world had Mr. Mallock allowed these poems to perish.

There is considerable promise in "The Prince's Quest, and Other Poems," by William Watson (C. Kegan Paul). The romantic legend of the dream-lover, who goes to seek a bride in some unknown Isle of the Blest, blends the Arabian Nights with mediæval romance, and it is told in most musical verse. At times, as in the description of the original vision, the author shows much imaginative power, and there are hints of a turn for that graceful didacticism which is so appropriate to such a poem. The description of the

falling king's death by lightning is decidedly impressive. The only one of the other pieces which calls for special notice is a clever blank-verse study, called "Angelo," which is not wanting in dramatic force.

We must confess to being a little disappointed in "Maiden Ecstasy," by Thomas Gordon Hake (Chatto and Windus). From the author's former work we had expected something better. For instance, there is nothing here which can for a moment compare with "Old Souls," not to mention other of Dr. Hake's poems; and the metre in the present volume occasionally gives the idea of haste, as if sufficient time had not been given to polish. About the best of these mystical songs are "The Dancing Girl" and "The Shepherdess;" but in all there is a certain haziness of meaning, and we hope to have much better work from the author; this none can deny his power of giving.

There is nothing calling either for special praise or blame in "Poems," by J. W. Williams (Elliot Stock). The chief piece, "Anthony and Cleopatra," is mainly taken up by didactic matter, connected by the merest shadow of a story, whilst the shorter efforts have no poetic value. It is surprising to find a writer with such ambition committing himself to such a vulgarism as "Like travellers far" (page 8).

"Philæ; or, the Throne of the Priest" (Bristol: J. W. Harrowsmith), is an anonymous five-act tragedy on the death of Gerastris, written in tolerable blank verse, but utterly wanting in dramatic interest. Apparently, the author intended it in a somewhat allegorical sense.

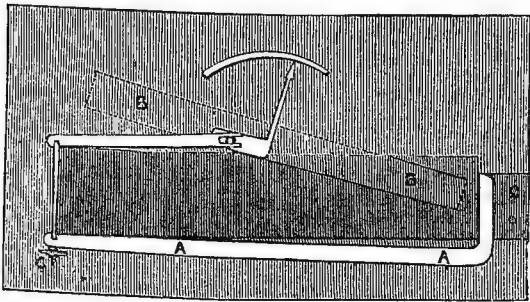
There is some very clever, and also some pretty, verse in "Sketches of Song," by F. B. Doveton (Wyman and Son); and many of our readers will recognise a portion of the component matter as having appeared in divers well-known journals. Personally, we like the author best in his pastoral or his humorous moods; e.g., "The Summer Wind" or "The Star" are like echoes of Shelley; whilst nothing could be funnier than "Doggerel Verses" or "A Plea for Bachelors." The parodies also are extremely good. Most of these originally came out in the *World*, and are reprinted by permission of Mr. Edmund Yates. "Hard Times" is excellent of its kind.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

So many bewildering reports have during the past few months been wafted across the Atlantic as to the doings of Mr. Edison in the field of electric illumination, that it is with some sense of satisfaction that we at last hear news of a definite character. The much-talked-of cardboard lamp has been subjected to a severe test examination by Professors Morton, Meyer, and Thomas, and their report as to its capabilities has now been published. The lamp was first of all placed before a photometer, and the light given with different amounts of battery power accurately measured. Thirty-four Grove cells gave the light of one standard candle, and the battery power was gradually increased until forty-eight cells registered a light of sixteen candles. The electrical resistance of the carbon loop was next dealt with, after which the quantity of current to obtain the results recorded was carefully noted. Having thus obtained all the experimental data necessary, the next object in view was to calculate the energy expended in the production of the light. The result showed that one horse-power of energy was sufficient to operate twelve lamps, each giving a light of ten candles. Supposing that a steam-engine and dynamo-electric machine were employed to furnish the current for the light, about forty per cent. of the power must be deducted as loss in the transformation of mechanical energy into electrical energy. The twelve lamps would, therefore, really require $1\frac{2}{3}$ horse-power for their operation, at a cost of about five pounds of coal for fuel. The same amount of coal distilled into gas would yield in five burners of good construction a light equal to 110 candles. So that we have on the one hand electric lights giving 120 candle-power, and on the other hand gas-lights giving 110 candle-power, with an equal expenditure of material. Although this result seems at first sight favourable to the cardboard lamps, we must remember that the slight increase of illuminating power is more than counterbalanced by the convenience of the older system. Still we may consider Edison's lamp to be the simplest and cheapest yet brought forward, and we may hope that it may lead to further results.

A very curious application of Balmann's luminous paint was described by M. Wernerke at the last meeting of the Photographic Society. A surface painted with the composition is exposed in the camera, and receives the focussed image in lieu of an ordinary sensitive plate. The luminous image is then put away in juxtaposition with a gelatine dry plate, upon which the image is chemically impressed. This last plate is afterwards developed in the usual manner, and can be used as an ordinary negative for obtaining paper proofs. Another method described is to expose the painted surface under a negative in the sun, so that it is rendered luminous only in those parts not darkened by the markings of the picture. This surface is afterwards placed against a gelatine plate, with the result that a new negative is formed. This last plan promises to be useful to the photographer where duplicate negatives are required; but there are one or two technical difficulties to be overcome which at present prevent the resulting picture being sharp enough for practical purposes.

A clever contrivance for ventilating rooms was shown at the Building Exhibition recently held at Islington. Its action will be understood by reference to the annexed cut.



A balanced valve opens and closes an aperture leading from the room to the external air. This valve is connected by levers with a bent band A A, consisting of two metals. To the expansion and contraction of this compound band, as the heat increases or diminishes, the efficiency of the ventilator is due. By the screw C the contrivance can be so regulated that the valve will open at any desired temperature. For instance, if it be required to keep a room at 60°, the screw can be so adjusted that the band will bend and force open the valve directly the heat exceeds that amount. By an electric attachment the valve can also be made to act as a fire alarm, indicating any unusual degree of heat by ringing a bell. We should think that it would be found exceedingly useful in warehouses containing goods liable to become overheated, more particularly as signs of danger could be telegraphed by it to any required spot.

Fleuss's new diving apparatus, already fully described in these columns, recently formed the subject of a lecture delivered before

the Society of Arts by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S. During the proceedings the inventor donned his dress, and, in the absence of a water tank, entered a glass chamber full of carbonic acid gas, the irrespirable nature of which was rendered evident by his futile attempts to light a candle. Dr. Richardson suggested that the apparatus might be rendered more complete by the addition of some attachment to enable the diver to take food during immersion, and also by the employment of a telephone for communication with friends above water. Dr. Richardson's remarks included a detailed description of some highly interesting experiments made some years ago by him relative to the support of animal life in an atmosphere of pure oxygen.

Professor Hughes, the inventor of the microphone, recently brought before the Society of Telegraph Engineers some very curious and interesting observations on the behaviour of metallic iron in dilute acids. It has long been known that the iron wire used in telegraph construction is liable to become brittle if the acid used as a flux in joining the different parts together is allowed to act long upon the metal. The reason of this brittleness was not apparent, but Professor Hughes has satisfactorily shown that it is due to the absorption of hydrogen. The same results follow whether the iron is in the form of wire, or of a thick rod, the latter naturally requiring longer immersion in the acid to obtain the same effect. If the metal constitutes one element of a battery cell, the change to the brittle form is much hastened. This discovery, although of no practical value in itself, is likely to lead to important results. Professor Hughes has already pointed out how the purification of mercury can be effected by a modification of the experiment.

It is announced that Professor Graham Bell, of telephonic renown, has invented a means of seeing by telegraph. The method he employs has not yet been published, but a sealed description of it has been deposited with the Smithsonian Institution. It is not astonishing that the successful invention of a means of transmitting the sounds of articulate speech by electricity, as exemplified in the telephone, should have led to the thought that vision might also be extended by similar agency, and the fact that the inventor of the first telephone has been working in this direction will indicate that the two subjects possess some slight link of connection. Many other workers have been striving to attain the same end, and as one or two of these have lately been urged by the report of Professor Bell's success to point out the direction which their labours have assumed we are able to obtain some idea of their nature.

In one respect the work of these experimenters seems to agree. They all use selenium as their base of operations. Reference to the text-books will tell us that selenium is a non-metallic element, the occurrence of which is so rare that the student will probably have no chance of getting any to experiment with. But, as a matter of fact, it is obtainable at the price of about three shillings per drachm. This substance possesses the unique quality of conducting electricity according to the amount of light received by it, and in some specimens the access of light will increase its conductivity 100 per cent. Taking advantage of this property of selenium, it is proposed to construct a transmitter consisting of a number of small plates of the material so placed in a frame that the image conveyed by a photographic lens can be cast upon them. Each plate is connected by wires with a battery and distant station in the method ordinarily adopted in the electric telegraph. The amount of current conveyed by each selenium plate will then be directly proportionate to the quantity of light shed upon it by the lens. Following these currents to the distant station, we here find the wires joined up to magnetised needles as in the common form of needle telegraph, each needle representing a selenium plate on the transmitter. The movement of these needles is according to the amount of current which traverses the coils of wire by which they are surrounded, and, as we have already seen, the strength of this current is governed by the amount of light given to the selenium plates. Each needle uncovers by its movement an aperture which admits light to a screen. The greater the movement of any particular needle the greater the amount of light which it will allow to pass on to the part of the screen under its control. Hence the original image cast on the selenium surface is reproduced at the receiving end. Such is a brief outline of one method proposed for seeing by telegraph. It seems rather too complex for actual realisation, and it is somewhat difficult to see what useful end would be gained by its accomplishment. In the mean time we shall await with interest the publication of the means proposed to attain the same result by Professor Graham Bell.

T. C. H.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES FOR THE SEASIDE.—The number of persons who last week availed themselves of the cheap facilities offered by the various railway companies to enjoy a few hours or days at the seaside proves, if proof were necessary, that the inclination to seek salt water as a solace for hardship, toil, and trouble past, or as a means of bracing the energies for business in view, has in no way abated from amongst us. As the summer days grow warmer this yearning will, of course, increase, until come about August it culminates in a general flitting coastward. Already at Brighton, at Eastbourne, and all other popular resorts, lodging-house keepers of every degree are busy preparing for the campaign, but after all previous experience it will be found that a want so long felt still remains unsupplied. This is neither more nor less than model lodging-houses—as many of them as may be required—established and let out on the Peabody or any other plan that has been tried and proved in the metropolis. At first thought the suggestion may appear absurd, but a very little consideration will show its feasibility. It is, of course, unnecessary to remark that at nearly all seaside resorts there may always be obtained, if one has the means to pay for it, lodging accommodation of the most satisfactory kind. At the same time it is not less true that during the hottest and least healthy months, there prevails in the bye-street, and what may be described as the makeshift lodging-house, an amount of overcrowding and sanitary shortcoming that if practised in London and in the commonest lodging establishment in Whitechapel would render the proprietor liable to a visit from the local inspector, and to considerable pains and penalties. Summer after summer thousands of families desert their comfortable, well-appointed houses to seek seaside refuge in an ill-conditioned domicile, in the largest room of which, except at half-arm's length, one could not, even were he inclined to such lunatic pastime, swing a cat by the tail. Nor is this the only serious inconvenience. It is notorious that at such places the cookery is simply abominable, nor can it well be otherwise where there is no proper cooking stove, and the culinary affairs are almost entirely in the hands of some poor willing drudge of "all-work." It would appear to be the popular belief that it matters little how inconvenient may be the habitation adopted as a temporary abode so long as it is situated in the immediate vicinity of Neptune's domain. How great a mistake this is, however, many have found to their cost. The seaside model lodging-house would provide spacious and airy apartments for the poorer classes, and include all the advantages of a well-ordered kitchen. Perhaps, if it got abroad that such a reform were possible, it might, at any rate, be the means of bringing about an improvement on the existing condition of affairs.

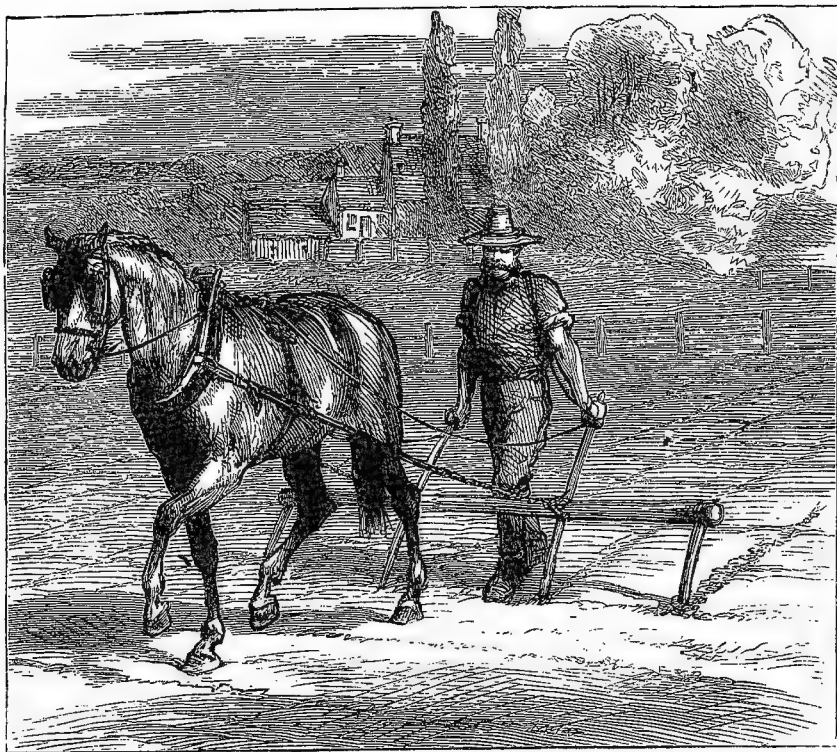
THE MOUSE-CATCHING SPIDER.—One of the most recent arrivals at the Gardens of the Zoological Society in Regent's Park is likely to be regarded, especially by lady visitors, with more curiosity than admiration. It is a monster spider, hailing from Bahia. Its body is three inches long and covered with bristly hair, and its legs, terminating with formidable claws, are of proportionate

dimensions. Full spread it would cover a cheese-plate. As might be expected, blue-bottles and flies are "small deer" with which this ogre of spider-land disdains to make war. Their insignificant bodies would be as useless to him as food as a score of whitebait to Giant Blunderbore. The great spider craves more substantial fare, and makes common prey of small birds and mice. Hiding under a broad leaf or in a hole in a tree trunk, the hairy monster at home in the forests of South America darts out on some poor unsuspecting warbler, and has it by the throat with garrotter-like ferocity ere it utter one despairing cry. Then it catches it up and carries it to its lair to devour it at leisure. The specimen at the Zoological Gardens is, of course, denied absolute liberty, and its chief food as a captive consists of mice, of which it is particularly fond, and cockroaches, a dozen of which it will consume at one meal. It should be understood, however, that the cockroach peculiar to the Gardens is not of the common kitchen kind. He is a fellow of twice that bulk, and of a mahogany colour. He is a foreigner, and makes his way to England in the cages that contain new specimens of animals. The authorities of the Gardens are in difficulties as regards their uninvited *Blattina*. They have increased and multiplied to an extent that renders their extermination desirable, but the thing is how to do it? The only way to get rid of them would be by means of poison, but then their poisoned bodies might be eaten by valuable birds and beasts, and with fatal effects. The hairy spider proves himself an efficient check on cockroach life. The poor beetles have no suspicion of the malevolent intentions of the monster from Bahia, and make their way into his den voluntarily—perhaps to offer him the respect due to a distinguished brother foreigner, and are seized on seriatim and devoured. The enormous insect displays as much partiality for mice, and on these accounts might with advantage be acclimatised, and introduced into our houses. The only drawback is that the remedy might prove worse than the disease. There are ladies, old and young, who would scream with affright or faint outright did a mouse so much as touch the hem of their garments. The possible effect on their nerves should they be brought suddenly face to face on the stairs with one of these bloodthirsty natives of South America, ascending on a foraging expedition, may be more easily imagined than described.

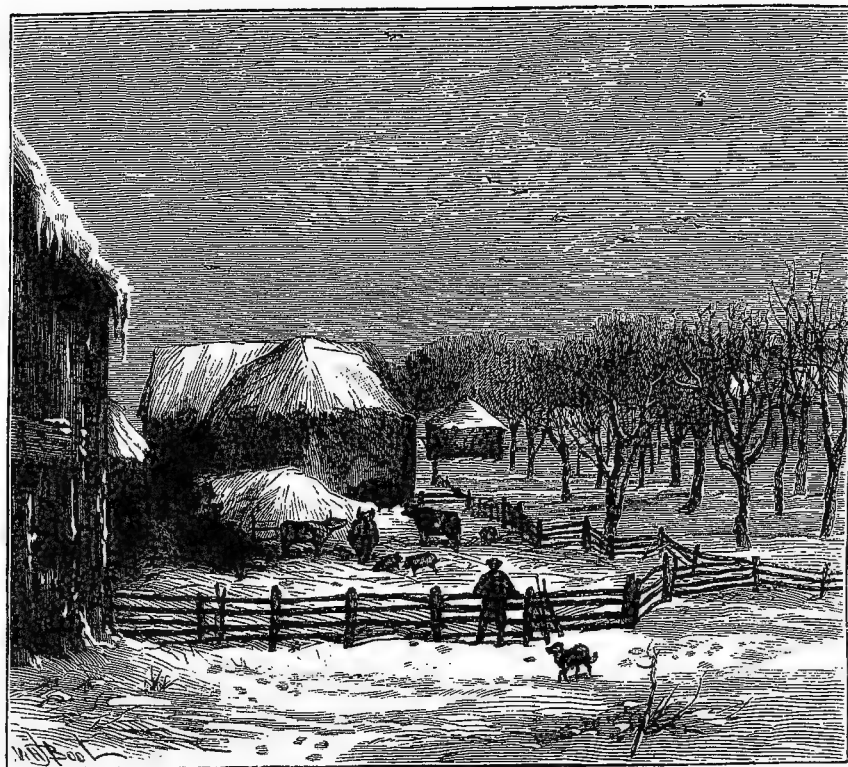
"OPEN YOUR MOUTH, AND SHUT YOUR EYES," &c.—The number of silly people that seem to be born into the world that they may serve as prey to their unscrupulous fellow-creatures is beyond computation. Indeed, when one sees with what ease and profit the knave who cautiously eschews the wrong side of the legal line, however closely he may approach it, it seems strange that there are anywhere to be found rogues rash enough to seek nefarious gain by a means that, should it miscarry, certain imprisonment ensues. It is but a few days since that a person applied to a magistrate for a summons against an advertising "jeweller" for defrauding him of the sum of three-and-sixpence. The individual in question, it appeared, was in the habit of adopting what of late has become a common way of "drawing" customers. An elaborate advertisement is inserted in popular cheap periodicals, offering the public immense advantages on what is called the "coupon" system. In the body of the said advertisement is a kind of "form," in blank, and which is to be filled in by the would-be purchaser. It is simply an order for the goods:—"Sir,—Please forward me a pair of your Hocuspocus Earrings, of the three-and-sixpenny kind, and for which I enclose P.O.O." With "Cheap Jack" effrontery the advertiser assures the public that it is due entirely to a peculiar system of business, of which the "coupon" is the keystone, that he is enabled to sell an article worth ten shillings for five, and that, therefore, unless the latter is cut out and forwarded with the necessary sum, the order cannot under any circumstances be attended to. It is not meant to be insinuated that this novel "system" necessarily involves actual swindling. It is possible that those who are inclined to part with their money may receive in return at least a fair imitation of money's worth. At the same time it is astounding that people can be so easily drawn into such risky speculations. That a very large number take the bait, and that the "catch" is continuous and profitable, is proved by the increasing number of advertising coupon issuers. Probably not one in a hundred of those who embrace the splendid opportunity for securing a bargain would show himself so foolish as to be beguiled by the well-worn "confidence trick," or to listen to the wiles of the generous stranger, who has had ten thousand pounds left him, which he intends to distribute in sums of fifty pounds amongst those who will have faith in him to the extent of permitting him to walk off unwatched with their watch and purse for a quarter of an hour so. In principle, however, the transaction is somewhat similar. "Convince me that you consider me trustworthy by letting me hold your money on the strength of my little coupon, and I will reward your confidence by returning you three times your money's worth." But for that matter, where is the man or woman who has not been victimised by a "confidence trick" of some kind or other? It began with mother Eve herself.



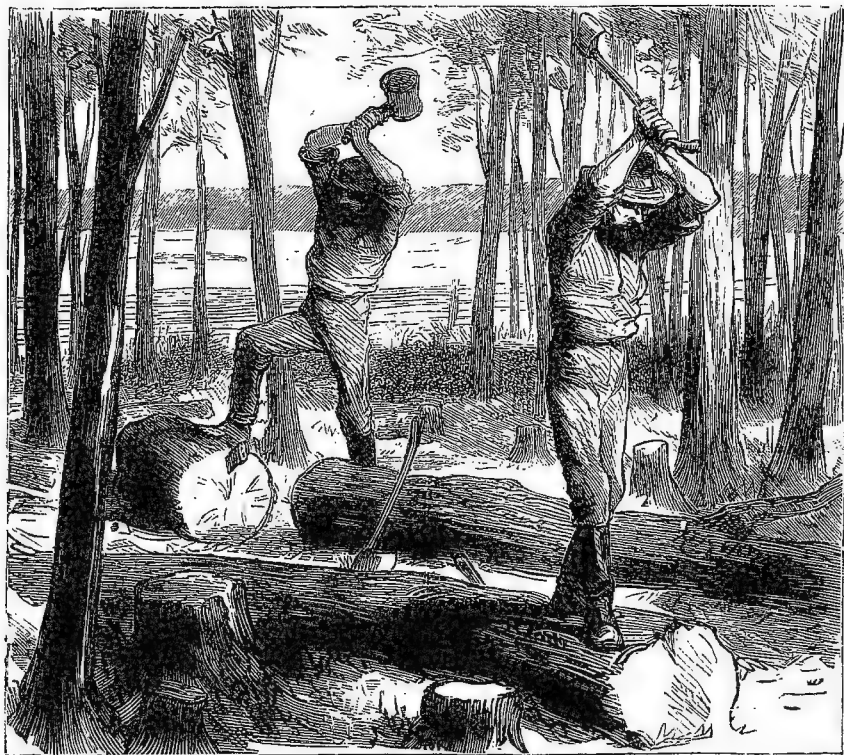
- Corestone Rectory: Carrie S. Matthews; Like to a Double Cherry: Phoebe Allen. Evelyns.
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Practical Trapping; Bicycles and Tricycles of the Year; British Dogs, Part X.; Bicyclist's Pocket Book and Diary. Bazaar Office.
Clubs of the World, 1880.
Family Herald, Vol. XLIV.
The Forgotten Truth: Rev. Charles Bullock, B.D. Hand and Heart Office.
Illustrated Europe—Baden Baden, Interlaken, Thun, &c. Seven Numbers. C. Smith and Son.
The Supernatural in Romantic Fiction: Ed. Yardley. Longmans.
Report of New York State Survey on the Preservation of the Scenery of the Niagara Falls: James T. Gardner, Director. C. Van Benthuysen and Sons, Albany.
The Defence of Rome, &c.: Ernest Myers; The English Poets (2 vols.): Edited by T. H. Ward. Macmillan and Co.
Indian Arts (2 vols.): Dr. Birdwood, C.S.I. (South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks). Chapman and Hall.
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Aesthetics of Musical Art: Dr. Ferdinand Hand, Trans. by W. E. Lawson. Book the First, Second Edition. W. Reeves.
Writings, Spiritual, Moral, and Poetic: H. C. Dutt. P. S. D'Orsaris and Co., Calcutta.
Catalogue of Electrical Works: Sir Francis Ronald, F.R.S., Ed. by Alfred J. Frost, and Published by the Society of Telegraph Engineers. E. and F. N. Spon.
Nature's Hygiene: C. T. Kingzett, F.C.S. Baillière and Co.



MARKING CORN GROUND



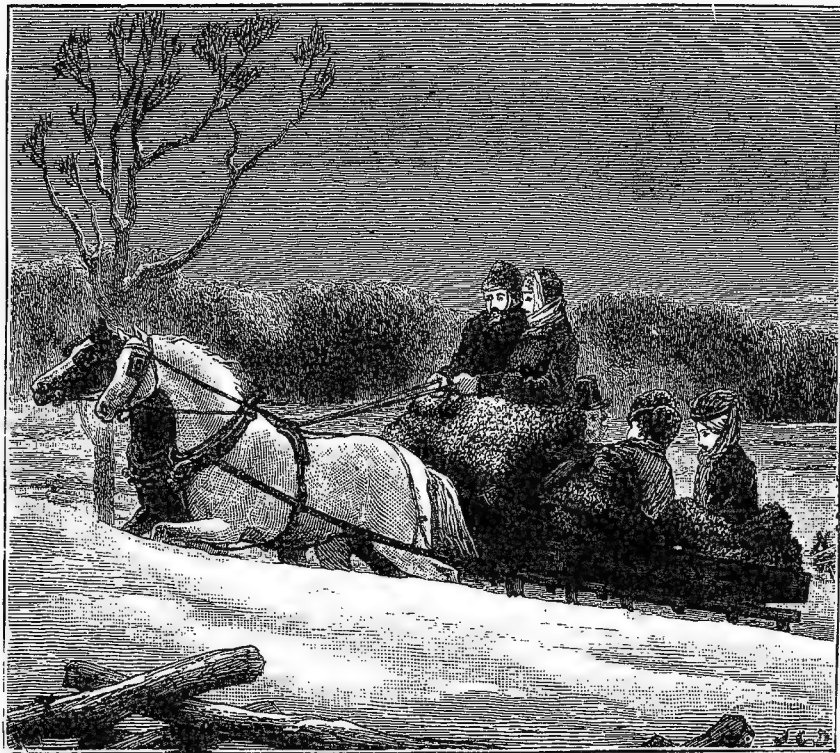
WINTER; CATTLE AROUND THE STRAW STACK



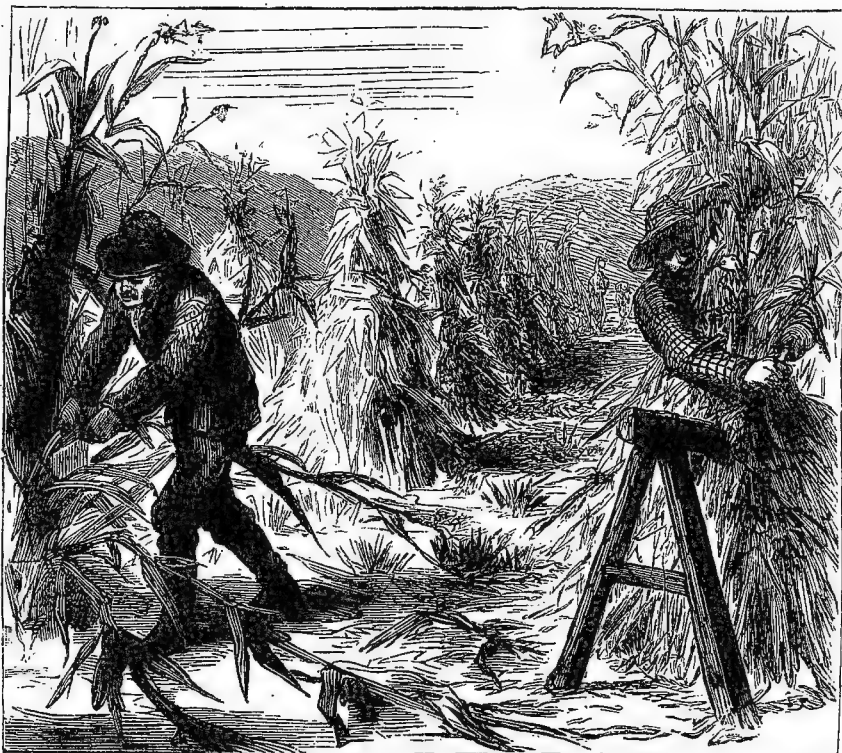
IN THE WOODS: SPLITTING RAILS FOR FENCING



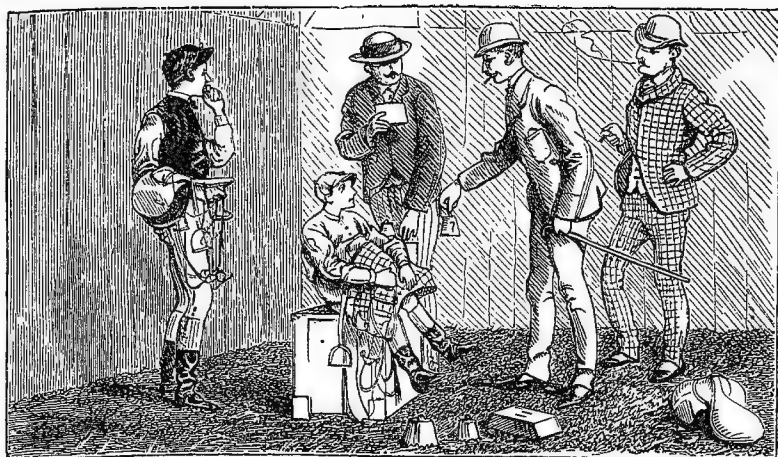
A FRIENDLY GATHERING FOR "SUGARING OFF"



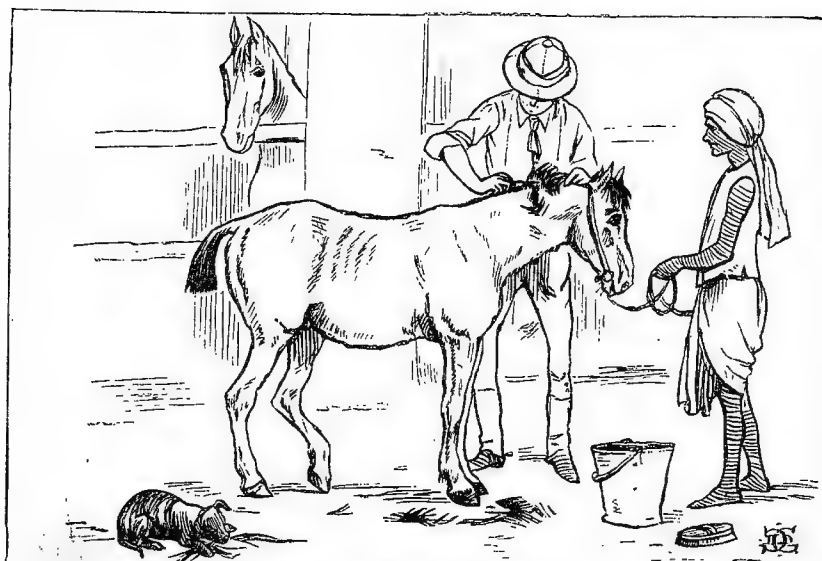
SLEIGHING: GETTING INTO A BAD ROAD



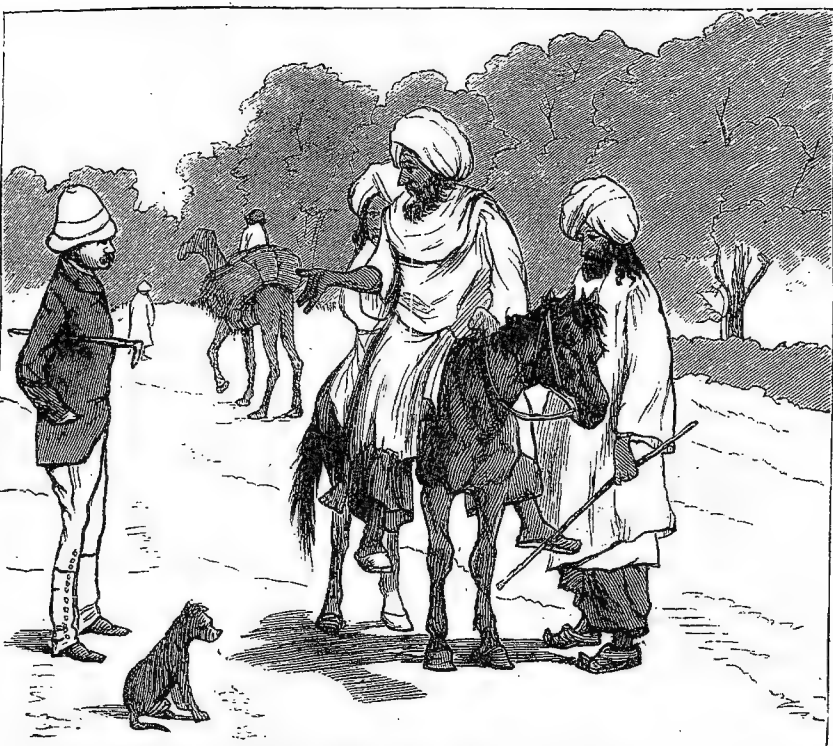
CUTTING AND "SHOCKING-UP" INDIAN CORN



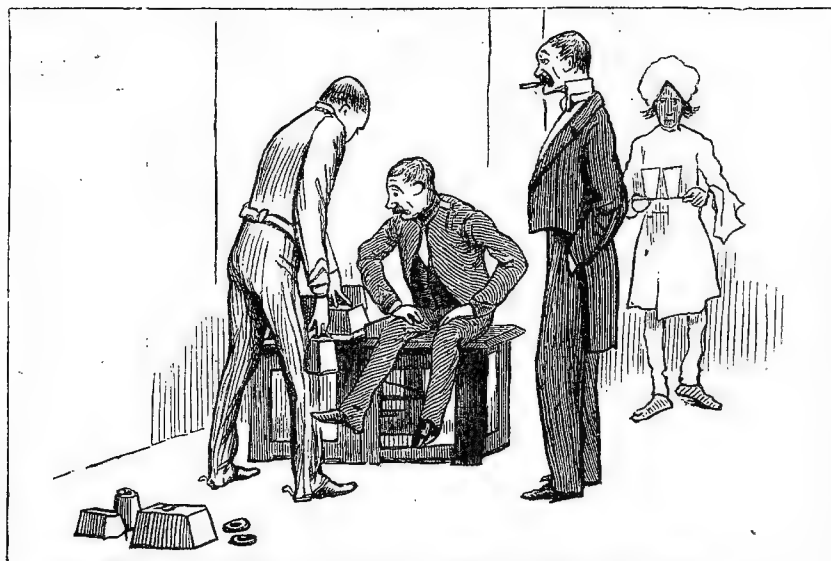
OUR LIGHT-WEIGHT AFTER TRAINING



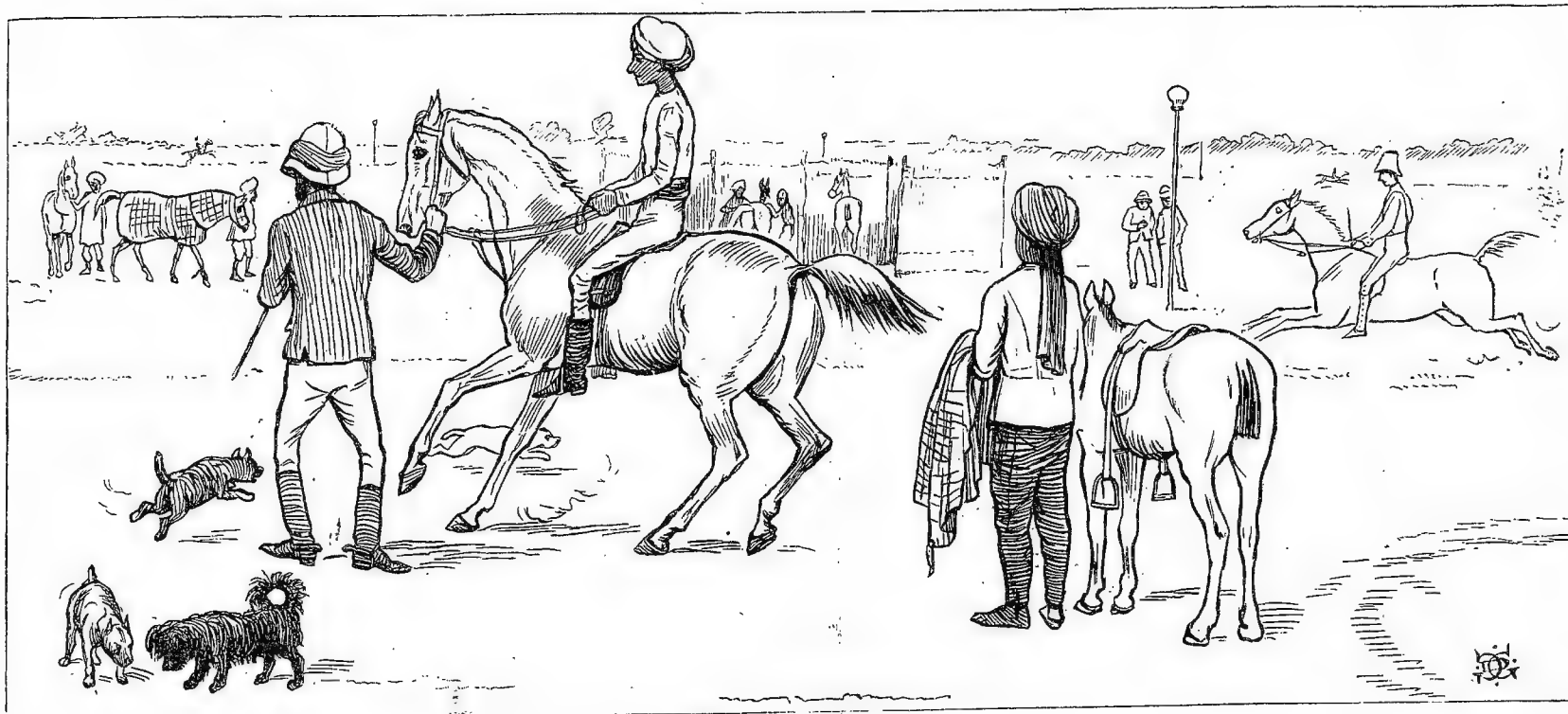
A TRANSFORMATION SCENE



THE PURCHASE



OUR LIGHT-WEIGHT BEFORE TRAINING



ON THE RACECOURSE—TRAINING



A DRESS REHEARSAL

A LIGHT LUNCHEON



FILLING THE WATER JUMP

case of constable William Corkett, who was some weeks ago committed for trial on a charge of larceny, and who, after being admitted to bail, wrote to his inspector saying that his body would be found in the Thames. Since then no tidings of him have been obtained, and the Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions has consented that the question whether his bail shall be estreated shall be submitted to merciful consideration of the Home Secretary.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—A singular charge of assault has just been dealt with at Folkestone. A married couple, who only three weeks after their union had separated by mutual consent, met on the "Lees," when the husband ran up to the wife, put his arms round her neck, and kissed her. The indignant lady gave him into custody for assault, and he has been bound over in recognisances amounting to 200*l.* to keep the peace.—At Hackney the wife of a photographer was the other day summoned for assaulting her husband by boxing his ears. She was ordered to find one surety in 2*5*/₄ for her good behaviour for six months.

A SINGULAR CHARGE of obtaining 1,400*l.* by false pretences has just been disposed of by Alderman Sir Robert Carden. The complainant, a widow lady, stated that she had entrusted the money to the defendant for investment, but that he had applied it to his own use. The defendant, on the other hand, declared that it was given to him as part payment of 2,000*l.* which she had offered to him if he would leave his wife, and elope with her. Sir Robert adjourned the case, hinting that if restitution were made it might affect his decision; and on the second hearing, it being stated that an arrangement had been made to compensate the complainant, he dismissed the case, remarking that both parties should think themselves fortunate, for if the case had gone for trial the man would have been heavily punished, and the foolish woman, whose conduct was equally disgraceful, would have lost her money.

RESISTING AN EVICTION.—An extraordinary scene took place the other day at a farm near Fethard, County Tipperary. On the sub-sheriff, who was accompanied by a magistrate and a force of

forty constables, arriving at the house, he found the roadway barricaded with trees, and the doors fastened. Hot water was thrown on the sheriff's men, who were obliged to force an entrance at the upper windows by means of a ladder. Fourteen persons have been arrested, and great excitement prevails in the locality.

TINY GOLD AND SILVER PIGS are now suspended as charms from the watch-chain or bracelet by Parisian actresses, who have copied a fashion lately introduced in Vienna, where "St. Anthony's Jewel" was worn even by the Empress. These ungraceful ornaments, however, as a correspondent of the *Paris Figaro* points out, have been symbols of good luck for over 2,000 years, as in early Roman days the favourite votive offering to the Goddess of Fortune at her temple at Palestrina was a pig either in the flesh, in gold and silver, or from poor devotees—in terra-cotta. Numbers of these emblems were found during some excavations on the site of the ancient temple.

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NEW STORY BY HENRY JAMES, JUN.
Notice.—The "Cornhill Magazine" for June contains
the First Part of a New Story, entitled
WASHINGTON SQUARE. By
HENRY JAMES, JUN., Author of "Daisy Miller,"
"The Europeans," &c.
The Story will be illustrated by Mr. DU MAURIER.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo Pl.

Now Ready (One Shilling), No. 246.
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE
for JUNE. With Illustrations by GEORGE
DU MAURIER and W. SMALL.
CONTENTS:
Washington Square. By Henry James, Jun. (With an
Illustration).
Henry David Thoreau: His Character and Opinions.
Cottagers and Cottagers.
The Guinea Box. In Two Chapters. By James Payn.
The Erythraean Saga.
The Cook's Oracle.
Cabinet-Making.
White Wings: A Yachting Romance. (With an Illustration).
Chaps. XXXV. to XXXVII.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo Pl.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE,
No. 248. For JUNE. Price 1*s.*
Contents of the Number:
1. He that Will Not when He May. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Chaps. XXVI. to XXVIII.
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3. The Sculpture on the Façade of St. Mark's, Venice.
By Jean Paul Richter.
4. Some Thoughts on Shelley. By Stopford A. Brooke.
5. Her Last Letter. By Lady Lindsay of Balcarres.
6. A Learned Lady of the Sixteenth Century. By M.
Crofton.
7. A Poem by Edmund Spenser. By Sebastian
Evans.
8. England and Russia. By Sir Charles Trevelyan,
Bart.
MACMILLAN and CO., London.

A ROSE IN THORNS.
A New Story, by the Author of "Which Loved
Him Best," &c., is commenced in the
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See No. 25 (for May 20), of
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intention of being present on the occasion, and will be
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Her Royal Highness THE DUCHESS OF CON-
NAUGHT has graciously consented to open the New
Wards of this Hospital on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of
June next, at half-past three o'clock in the Afternoon.
The Hospital will be open for Public Inspection
(admission free) on Thursday, 3rd June, from 3 until
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obtained of the undersigned, who will also be glad to
receive the names of gentlemen willing to act as
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This Arcade, situated in the most fashionable loca-
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POST FREE.—1,000 Ladies' and children's Jerseys,
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Bracelets, 1*s.* 9d.; Collarettes, 2*s.* and
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Milliners travel to any part of the kingdom, free of
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HAIR.**—If your hair is turning grey or white,
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will positively restore in every case grey or white hair
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ingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the
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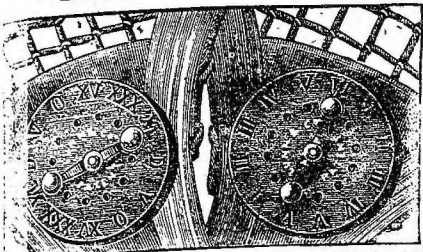
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Can be affixed to any Racquet, Electro-plated, with Ivory Knobs, and screws for fixing, per pair, 6s. post free. Fixed to any racquet, and returned, carriage paid, 7s. 6d. per pair.

SETS complete with Four Racquets, Balls, Poles, Net, &c., in Boxes, 14s., 21s., 42s., 45s., and 63s.

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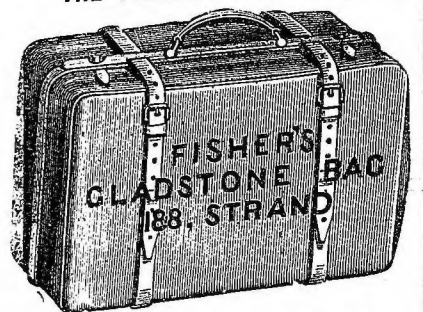
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Prepared from the Lime Fruit.
Entirely free of Spirit.
A wholesome family beverage.
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An excellent stimulant blended with spirits.
Highly medicinal, purifying the blood.
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Is recommended by the *Lancet*.

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Box and packing included. Two Collections, 40s.;
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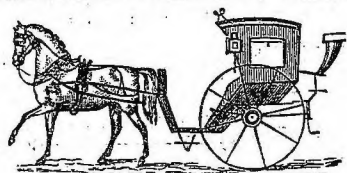
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ADVANTAGES.
Are entirely free from SMELL
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Light only on the Box.

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LARGE MIRRORS.
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£2 2s. each, £3 10s. the pair.
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Travel safely to all parts.

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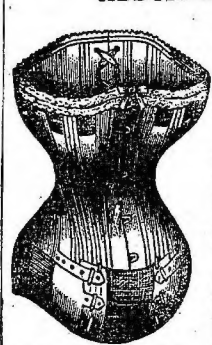
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"They please me
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at twice the money."

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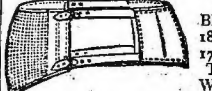
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Ladies inclined to embon-
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from them, the belt keep-
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same time ensuring great
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causing great inconveni-
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These Corsets are manu-
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White, 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s.
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The Belt only, Best quality,
White, 9s. 3d., Black, 10s. 6d.

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THIS BECOMING
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Costume is made in very pretty
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HATS to match,
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This Costume being equally
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BEST and CHEAPEST SPRING BED YET INTRODUCED.
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A single top Mattress only required to make a most
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WILL FIT ANY SIZE BEDSTEAD, CANNOT GET OUT
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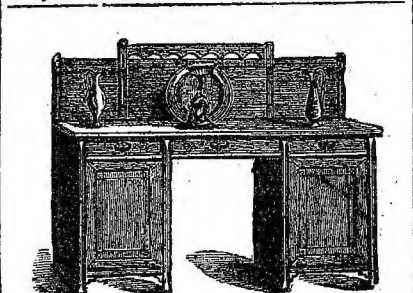
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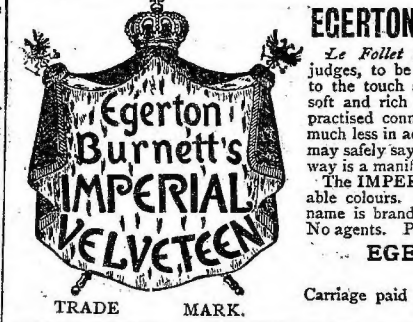


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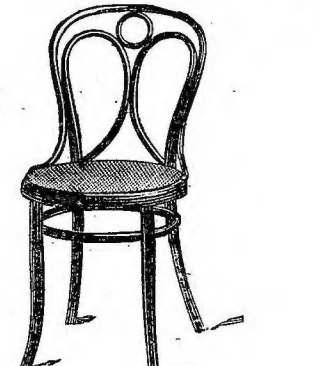
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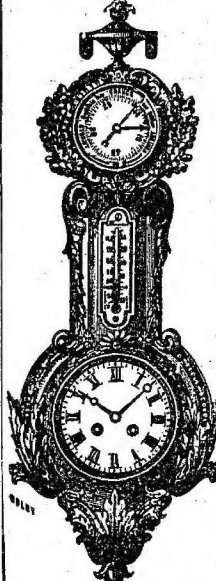


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Height 27 inches—Width, 10 inches.



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The BAROMETER is
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from its convenient size,
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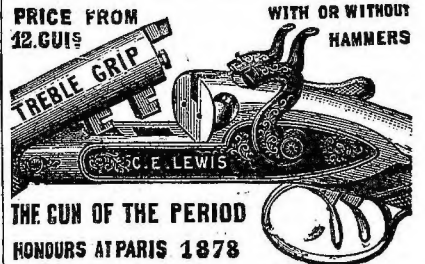
The THERMOME-
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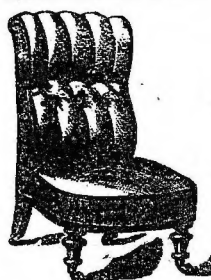
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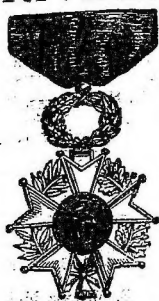


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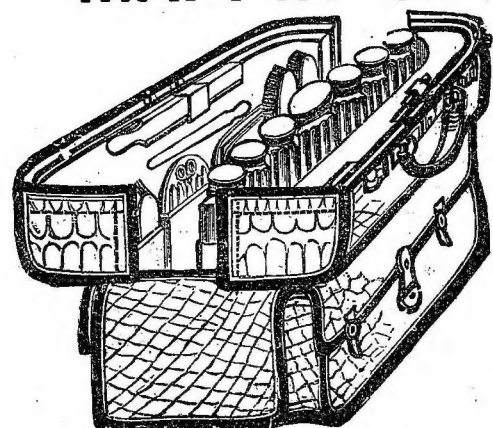


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See that you get it!

As bad qualities are often substituted. The genuine is used by the Laundresses of the
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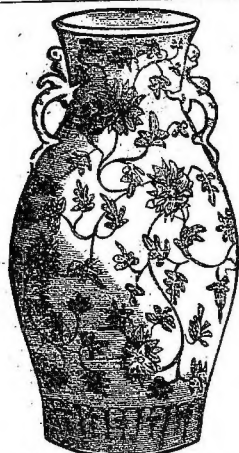
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Will Cut Long or Wet Grass as well
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